

A 'modern' house in an ancient land

The following article is part eight of Ammar Khamnash's exhibition catalogue entitled *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, which the Jordan Times is serialising. The work was part of the requirement for his Bachelor degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana (USL). Photos and sketches appearing with these articles were first exhibited at USL in March 1986. The publication of the book was funded by The Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation. The book is available for sale at the foundation's head office at the Housing Bank Complex.

Al Alali

The residence of the Shraideh, a family which ruled the area until the early 1920s, this house sits at the highest part of the village. It is distinguished by its size and its stonework. On its eastern side one-third of the building is in ruins.

According to the villagers, it fell one winter day in the late '70s. The remaining exterior elevations clearly indicate that this building is not typical: unlike fellahi houses, it has a definite style, one that is rare in Jordan.

Built in the second half of the nineteenth century, it is an example of what was constructed in the same period in other, more urban places such as Palestine and Lebanon.

In Jordan only a few could afford the kind of architecture that demands specialised skills; those who did construct houses other than the fellahi type had to commission building expertise.

Al Alali differs tremendously from the typical village house. No wood is employed as a building material; rather, all horizontal spans are vaulted stonework. The plan of this house differs from the fellahi house which has an open-plan concept that allows its multiple parts to change according to specific needs.

In Al Alali, one can see an early application of today's common floor plan consisting of different rooms for different functions; thus, the contrast between such a house and the typical fellahi house is clear. The fellahi house can be seen as a standard design that has alterations so minor as to make a typology study a complicated task.

Al Alali is designed for the specific needs and desires of a specific family. This house also differs from the fellahi house in being a two-storey building. Because of the cross-vaults that are used in spanning the ceilings, a second floor is possible. Traditional two-storey houses are very rare in Jordan. Only a few cases can be found where a fellahi house has a second floor; Tibneh has a peculiar type. The fact that Al Alali is built with two floors indicates at once a division in functions. A physical separation exists between public parts of the house on the ground floor and private ones on the upper floor; thus, a hierarchy of privacy is strongly defined by the two levels. Other rooms such as the madfeh, the guest room, and the food storage and preparation facilities are housed in rooms surrounding the main structure. Some of these rooms have cross-vaulted ceilings, and others of the

fellahi type seem to have existed prior to the main structure.

The exterior of Al Alali exhibits some fine details on the articulation of fenestrations. Of the three remaining elevations (the eastern side is in ruins) the northern one has the most interesting details. The window of what must have been a master bedroom on the second floor is of well-balanced proportions.

The entrance to the first floor is a large pointed arch facing south. Entering this section of the first floor, one can see a clear joint where this part of the house connects to the rest of the structure. The size of the vault of this entrance arch is larger than the rest of the vaults which makes the joining of these two parts easily visible. The main part of the first floor is a distorted square with a square column in the centre where four cross-vaulted ceilings meet. Even though the eastern part of this room is ruined, one can still recognise half of a mihrab-like niche in the southern wall. The presumption that this was once a mosque is not only justified by the existence of a mihrab in the wall facing Mecca, but also by the testimony of the elders of Tibneh.

The floor plan in this case is very similar to the old mosque of Tibneh, the locations of the door and the mihrab being identical in both mosques. This one, however, is smaller, not as perfect, and

has no dome. The southern wall, where the mihrab is located, stands obliquely to the rest of the walls. This wall shows a rough exterior texture and parts of wooden members. The presumption that it was constructed on the edge of a fellahi house that once stood on that side of the mosque may explain its oblique position.

Whether the mosque kept its function as a public place for prayer or whether it was transformed into a private area for the needs of the inhabitants is hard to tell.

To get to the second floor one has to climb a steep staircase that is placed on the western wall of the mosque room. The staircase was probably added with the second floor and was not part of the mosque. This is clear from the view of the western wall of the mosque from inside where one can see two small windows that were blocked by the staircase which also doubled the thickness of that part of the wall to 220 centimetres. At the upper end of the staircase the entrance to the second floor is on a considerably higher level. This causes one to think that some steps are missing. If that be the case, it is impossible to imagine how they would have been placed.

The second floor has an interesting plan. Its rooms are placed around an open court into which the entrance of the second floor leads. This open space is lined with two arches crossing the short dimension. On the eastern side were three rooms of which only the entrances and windows of two remain. The rooms themselves are no longer there.

The northern side of the court consists of a wall with a large window that once had an iron grid for a railing. In addition to

the entrance from the ground floor, the western side contains two windows and the entrance to the most elaborate room in the house. On the southern oblique wall of this open space are three small niches that must have been used as storage closets. The open court was originally finished in stone tiles, some of which still exist.

The only complete room on the second floor is the largest and the most interesting. This room, which might have been the master bedroom, has two complete windows, one to the north and the other to the south. On both sides of each of the windows are niches. Within the one-metre thick wall, these niches are placed 75 centimetres deep, leaving only 25 centimetres as the thickness of the exterior wall.

The groins of the cross-vault meet with the circular edge of an opening in the centre of the ceiling, creating a heat funnel that draws rising hot air from the upper part of the vault to the outside.

Before the use of concrete in the village, the Shraideh mansion was clearly dominant, made so by its unique stonework exterior, its formidable size and its pre-eminent location in Tibneh.

The houses

Tibneh offers an interesting variation to the standard Jordanian village house. Besides the one-storey houses that are rather typical, one finds a good number of two-storey houses; three of them are in one neighbourhood east of the old mosque. This type of house is rare in the Jordanian village as building a second storey requires a stronger first-floor ceiling than that which is found in the typical house where wood is used.

Since having a second storey requires a different roof construction, a barrel vault is used on the first level. Because barrel vaults are much harder to build than the series of flat arches in the typical house, the area of such a house is remarkably smaller than that of one-storey houses with wooden ceilings. This results in an unusual proportion in the total dimensions of such a house, a unique circumstance that makes it appear tower-like compared to the rest of the houses.

One house of this type, the house of Abu Thiyab, has two doors facing each other in the first-floor room. To get to the second floor, one has to use a staircase that is attached to the house from outside; this way no covered space is lost for vertical circulation. Even though most of the upper floor of this house has been destroyed, one can still figure out the way the upper room was constructed. With two relatively shortspan arches on which the ceiling of the upper room is carried, the second floor is very similar to a typical fellahi house except for the fact that the arches span almost the width of the room itself. Thus the area of

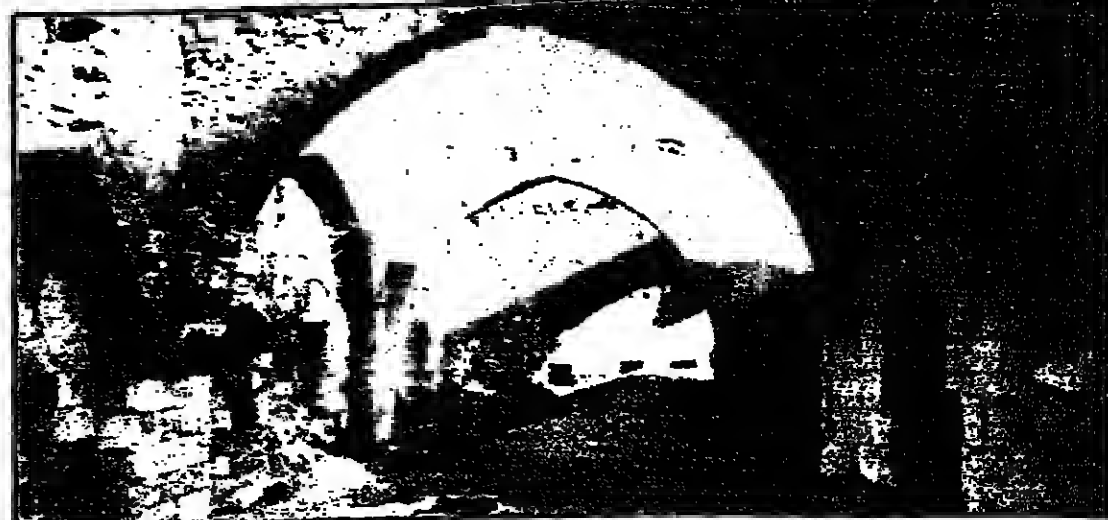
this small room is not subdivided into different parts but rather remains a space that is almost a perfect square.

The structural elements are obviously lighter in the upper part of the house than in its base; not only the difference in thickness of walls makes a logical distribution of material as a structural element in these bearing walls and also as dead load of the material itself.

At the base of the house the thickness of the walls is 90 to 100 centimetres; at the top of the second floor, walls are 47 centimetres thick, one-half of the thickness where they touch the ground. This tapering of walls affects the exterior appearance tremendously. The house seems to look taller since it has a built-in perspective.

Another advantage of the exterior walls' appearing to lean to the inside is that they counteract the thrust of both the barrel vault of the ground floor and the two arches of the upper floor; thus these walls are not only bearing the vertical load but are also acting as buttresses.

The other type of house found in Tibneh is a typical one-storey fellahi house. In the same neighbourhood east of the old mosque two small houses add to the rich variety of Tibneh's architecture. One house is built by the side of a



An open court on the second floor

as oral tradition goes. Only a few shies in Jordan have had continuous life. In the case of villages such as Hmud, Ma'in, Samad, and many others, the existing traditional architecture dates only to the end of last century and often has been rebuilt on sites of abandoned ruins. In the case of Tibneh, the presently existing remains of its traditional stone architecture go back in time farther than the memory of the elders.

The oral history of Tibneh does not narrate stories of cave-dwellers or accounts of settlers who built the first houses. Therefore, the family tree of this village is hard to discern.

The main family names in Tibneh are: Bani Amer (related to

production is seasonal while water can be obtained from a spring or a cistern all year round.

Pottery in the village may be divided into two categories: The locally made and the imported. The local pottery used to be made by women who, without using a wheel, made pots of all shapes and sizes. The forms of the locally produced pottery were unique since production was an individual practice.

Material for making pots was brought from special sites where clay was to be found, such sites often situated around water springs in the nearby valleys. With this clay the women mixed finely ground fragments of older pots, remains of broken village pots, and occasionally complete antique pieces such as Roman lamps and ear collectors. These were then crushed with a special qern.

To produce the mixing powder, the shards were placed in a depression in a rock and ground with a heavy pestle with more shards being added periodically. When the clay mixture was ready the base of the piece was shaped on a flat piece of wood or metal and the body slowly built up by the addition of flat portions of clay spiraling upwards.

The base of a village pot is usually thick, crude and flat-bottomed. The process of building up the sides of the piece called for an extremely delicate sense of timing in which the potter knew when to add more to the piece and when to wait. This often took days or sometimes weeks.

The drying, which started at the bottom of the jar, dictated the speed of completion; fresh clay could only be added when the lower parts of the jar had hardened just enough not to collapse from being too soft. On the other hand, the lower parts of the jar could not dry much faster than the newly added clay as this caused cracking due to the shrinkage of the faster drying parts.

Some women, as in the village of Kufraji, mixed goat hair in the clay to take some of the tension while the jar was being built, thus preventing the newly added portions from splitting. When the jar was finally completed it was fired by covering it with cow dung that burned slowly giving equal heat to the

different parts of the jar over a long period of time.

For ornamentation, a dark red dye in the form of a thin slip was applied to the dry but unfired pot. With their fingers women decorated the pottery in geometric shapes, zigzagging lines and dots. The application of ornamentation was completely spontaneous and individual. Village pottery can be considered an extension of painted, coarse Mamluk ware but with less detailed ornamentation.

Locally made village pottery is found in different sizes and shapes. In some places, such as the villages of the Ajloun area, local pottery is decorated. In the villages near Suf pottery pieces become heavier and thicker with wider necks and a smoother, less decorated surface. In the south of Jordan pottery is cruder and scarcer.

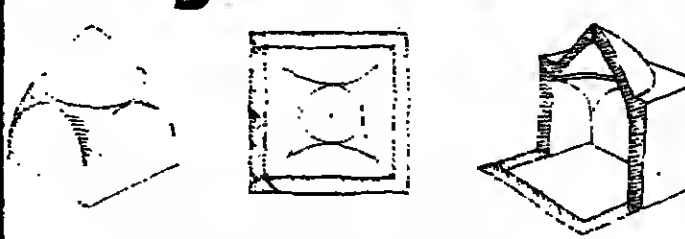
Since the making of village pottery was a craft of the individual, it is extremely hard to set definite patterns of typology according to period or geographic location.

The practice of pottery making in the village ceased only about ten years ago. I can still remember when I first saw a big jar being made; it was in 1978 in the village of Kufraji. Only now do I realise that it was my last chance to see a woman making a jar in the natural setting.

The other kind of pottery found in Jordanian villages, especially in the north, is the wheel-thrown version brought in from Palestine. "Pottery merchants used to come from the west on camels with pottery that was carried in bags. This imported pottery is fine, thoroughly fired, and of standard sizes and shapes. One kind is black and has a softly ribbed surface; pieces like this are normally small.

Other examples include huge jars with rounded bases that usually are placed with the bottom buried in the ground. They are partially glazed, mostly brownish in colour, and are medium-sized jars ornamented with a dark brown dye applied in parallel lines of the same thickness. All types of imported pottery include examples of items mass-produced by skilled craftsmen using somewhat advanced technology and equipment.

Village Architecture



rock which limited and deformed its plan; the other fact worth mentioning is that this house has two doors, one off-centre in the front wall and the other in the side wall at one corner of the house.

One other house nearby belongs to Mohammed Al Wadi Bani Isa. It is a small building in perfect condition, nicely plastered and painted light blue. One unusual thing in this house is a window that is not only placed in an unconventional location but also has the appearance of a door with two small openings above it. This suggests that this house might have had two doors.

From the standpoint of different samples of houses studied, Tibneh stands out as a case of such variety of architecture that it is almost impossible to include it as definitely as other villages in a study of house typology across the country.

The people

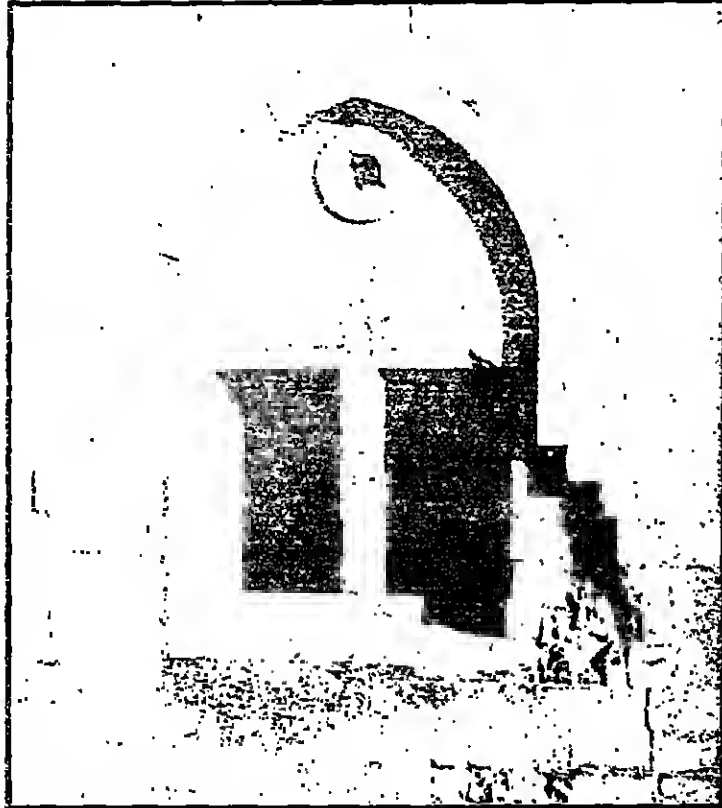
Unlike many Jordanian villages the history of the recent occupation of this site is unknown as far

Bani Salem); Bani Yunes (branching off into Nurarah and Shraydeh); Bani Isa (related to 'Oysat and Hamadneh); Bani Bakr (dividing into Khreysat and Fathaythah); Bani Yaseen (related to Aqileh); and the family of Rashdan who, people say, lived in Iraq Al Rashdan, a large cave in the Jordan Valley.

The following comments from the old man who lives on the farm near Jabal Ajami give an idea of some of the activities of the population half a century ago: "I spent my life as a shepherd. My father went to the Turkish war and never came back... We used to walk to Beisan then ride the bus to Haifa and stay there for a month or two working in construction or in fishing where we stayed on the beach pulling nets. When returning to Tibneh we used to bring dates."

The pottery

Because of its great olive oil production, Tibneh is rich in pottery. More jars are used for oil storage than for water; this can be explained by the fact that oil



Window of the second floor as it appears from the northern elevation

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div><div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div><div>Tel: 773111-19</div><div>PROGRAMME ONE</div><div>15:30 Koran</div><div>15:55 Cartoons</div><div>16:50 Programme on chemistry</div><div>17:20 Local programme</div><div>17:35 Basketball</div><div>19:05 Message from Omar</div><div>19:15 Local programme</div><div>19:40 Programme review</div><div>20:00 News in Arabic</div><div>20:30 Arabic Series</div><div>21:45 Cultural seminar</div><div>22:30 Varieties programme</div><div>23:00 News summary in Arabic</div><div>23:10 Programme contd.</div><div>PROGRAMME TWO</div><div>18:00 des chiffres et des lettres</div><div>18:30 Lucky Luke (cartoon)</div><div>19:00 News in French</div><div>19:15 French varieties: Un OB de la nuit</div><div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div><div>19:45 Varieties</div><div>20:00 News in Arabic</div><div>20:30 (I Married Dora) (comedy)</div><div>21:15 Documentary on alcohol: Mureh</div><div>22:00 News in English</div><div>22:30 Murder She Wrote</div><div>RADIO JORDAN</div><div>855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW</div><div>Tel: 774111-19</div><div>07:00 Light Music</div><div>07:30 Newsweek</div><div>08:00 Morning Show</div><div>10:00 News Summary</div><div>10:10 Just a Minute</div><div>11:00 Good Old Days</div><div>12:00 News Summary</div><div>12:15 30 Minute Theatre</div><div>13:00 News Summary</div><div>13:05 Pop Session Contd.</div><div>14:00 News Bulletin</div><div>14:15 Instrumentals</div><div>14:30 30 Minute Theatre</div><div>15:00 Concert Hour</div><div>15:00 News Summary</div><div>16:05 Instrumentals</div><div>16:30 Old Favourites</div><div>17:00 Pop Talk</div><div>17:30 Pop Session</div><div>18:00 News Summary</div><div>18:05 Top Twenty</div><div>18:30 Music</div><div>19:00 News Desk</div><div>19:30 Date with a Star</div><div>20:00 Evening Show</div><div>21:00 News Summary</div></div>	<div><div>21:05 Evening Show Continued</div><div>22:00 News Summary</div><div>22:05 Evening Show Continued</div><div>23:00 News Summary</div><div>23:05 Evening Show Continued</div><div>24:00 Close Down</div><div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div><div>639, 720, 1323 KHz</div><div>07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Rhythms of the Sun 07:45 Reflections 07:55 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 24 Hours News (ideas 08:40 Turning over New Leaves 08:45 The World Today 08:50 Newsdesk 8:50 Countdown 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 Journey Round My People 10:45 Sportsweek 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Story 11:30 20 Years of Music in Australia 11:45 The Seven Ages of Man 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:45 Sportsweek Followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 The Seven Ages of Man 13:00 News Summary followed by Discovery 13:30 To Be a Filmmaker 14:00 World News 14:09 News Around Britain 14:30 Sportsweek 14:35 Book Currents 14:40 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Multitrack 1: Top 20 15:30 Sportsweek 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsweek 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00 Outlook, opening with News Summary 17:15 Sportsweek 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 A Jolly Good Show 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Sportsweek 19:45 20:00 World News 20:10 World News 20:19 A Letter from Scotland 20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Development 28 21:50 Outlook, opening with News Summary</div><div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div><div>MW 1201 & SW 720, 950, 1170, 11925 and 12110 Hz</div><div>07:00 News 07:10 Newsweek 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Focus 19:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline America 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 00:10 World Report</div></div>	<div><div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div><div>EXHIBITIONS</div><div>* A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle.</div><div>* A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel.</div><div>* Sculptures by Salam Al Madaniga at the French Cultural Centre.</div><div>* The 88 Seoul Olympic Photographic Exhibition and Film. The Royal Cultural Centre.</div><div>* An art exhibition by Nabil Shahadeh at the Jordan National Gallery.</div><div>* A book exhibition at Salt Municipality.</div><div>MUSIC</div><div>* America's Music: Gospel. The American Centre at 7:00 p.m.</div><div>FILMS</div><div>* Film: "The End of a Career." The Goethe Institute at 8:30 p.m.</div><div>* Koren Film: "Arifrah" and "Gate of Tragedy." The Royal Cultural Centre at 8:30 p.m.</div><div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div><div>Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267</div><div>American Centre 644371</div><div>American Centre library 641520</div><div>British Council 6261478</div><div>French Cultural Centre 637009</div><div>Goethe Institute 641993</div><div>Spanish Cultural Centre 644203</div><div>Turkish Cultural Centre 639777</div><div>Haya Arts Centre 665195</div><div>Hussein Youth City 667816</div><div>Y.W.C.A. 641793</div><div>Y.W.M.C.A. 641793</div><div>Amman Municipal Library 637111</div><div>Univ. of Jordan Library 843555</div><div>MUSEUMS</div><div>*Children's Heritage and Science</div></div>	<div><div>Museums" Fun and knowledge (for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.</div><div>Feldner Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.</div><div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div><div>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</div><div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div><div>09:15 Beirut (ME)</div><div>11:00 Beirut (ME)</div><div>13:30 Bucharest (RO)</div><div>14:00 Baghdad (IA)</div><div>14:05 Cairo (MS)</div><div>14:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)</div><div>15:00 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)</div><div>15:35 Riyadh (KU)</div><div>16:45 Kuwait (LV)</div><div>17:40 Riyadh (SN)</div><div>18:55 Damascus (AZ)</div><div>19:00 Dubai (EK)</div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div><div>05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)</div><div>10:00 Ajloun (RJ)</div><div>10:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>10:30 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div><div>10:55 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)</div><div>18:10 Istanbul (RJ)</div><div>18:20 Athens (RJ)</div><div>18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>18:55 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)</div><div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div><div>09:50 Beirut 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10</div><div>Repair service 11</div><div>MARKET PRICES</div><div>Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.</div><div>Apple 400 / 360</div><div>Apricot 520 / 420</div><div>Banana 320 / 280</div><div>Banana (Mukammal) 300 / 250</div><div>Beans 340 / 280</div><div>Carrot 100 / 70</div><div>Cauliflower 120 / 80</div><div>Cucumber 100 / 70</div><div>Eggplant (large) 170 / 120</div><div>Eggplant (small) 160 / 120</div><div>Garlic 350 / 300</div><div>Grapes (black) 300 / 200</div><div>Grapes (green) 470 / 400</div><div>Lemon (green) 520 / 420</div><div>Lemon (yellow) 400 / 350</div><div>Mallow 90 / 60</div><div>Marrow 110 / 80</div><div>Onion (dry) 110 / 80</div><div>Oranges 350 / 300</div><div>Peaches 470 / 400</div><div>Pepper (hot) 400 / 320</div><div>Potato 160 / 120</div><div>Tomatoes 150 / 100</div><div>Watermelon 100 / 70</div><div>Sweetzeelon 150 / 100</div></div>
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سنة ١٤٠٩



REGENT VISITS ARMY SCHOOL: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday visited the school for the new army officers where annual cultural seasons are held. The Mufti of the Armed Forces welcomed the Crown Prince and thanked him for participating in this year's cultural season. The Crown Prince delivered a speech in support of such cultural seminars and meetings. He also stressed that these meetings serve to exchange knowledge and expertise (Petra photo)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

ROYAL DECREE: A Royal Decree was issued Monday endorsing the appointment of Mohammad Khair Al Muqbil as Bangladesh's honorary consul in Amman.

'JORDAN 88': Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali will open an exhibition of paintings entitled "Jordan 88" at the Royal Cultural Centre on June 30. The exhibition is sponsored by the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition consisting of works by youth artists, will run through July 9.

ARMY SPORTS FESTIVAL: The artillery units of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division Monday held its annual sports festival in the presence of the unit commander. The festival included several races and activities including tug-of-war competitions and acrobatics. A number of military personnel attended the festival.

JORDANIAN WINS SCHOLARSHIP: Izabelle Bedrossian, a junior at Tufts University, received the Alpha Xi Delta Prize Scholarship during recent academic award ceremonies at the university's Medford/Somerville campus. Bedrossian is a resident of Amman. The Alpha Xi Delta Scholarship is an annual award given to a junior who has attained a high scholastic record throughout the first two years.

Khayyat opens Mafraq projects

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Monday opened a number of Awqaf projects and laid the foundation stone for others in the Mafraq Governorate.

The minister opened Al Abdali Mosque in Rahab and another in Mafraq which is adjoined by a shopping centre and offices for the Ministry of Awqaf.

Both projects cost JD 160,000, according to ministry officials.

They said that the minister laid the foundation stone of a mosque to be called Salahuddin Mosque in Mafraq and a centre for Islamic cultural activities in Rahab.

Mafraq governor was among the dignitaries attending the ceremonies.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has urged pilgrims to acquire immunisation against meningitis as soon as possible before they can start their trip to the holy places in Mecca.

It said in a statement that the inoculation was necessary to protect the pilgrims' health, while mingling with other pilgrims during their presence in Saudi Arabia.

The statement said that a total of 2,368 Muslims have already acquired immunisation against the infectious disease, out of a total of nearly 12,000 who had registered to perform the pilgrimage this year. The first convoy for the pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia is scheduled to leave on July 4.



Children from 17 Arab countries attend the opening ceremony of the 8th Arab Children's Congress held at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

'Arab children are capable of participation and contribution'

8th Arab Children's Congress opens

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The eighth Arab Children's Congress opened here Monday, providing children from 17 Arab countries with an opportunity to participate in and contribute to Arab cultural exchange.

Deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor, Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Director General In'am Al Mufti started her opening speech by asking the audience to give a standing salute to children in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

"Our aim is not to raise slogans," Mufti said. "Rather, we want to take action and concrete steps in order to build our Arab nation," she told an audience of 200 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

She said the idea of the conference was first started in 1980 after the Arab summit was convened in Amman.

"This project is one of the closest to Her Majesty Queen Noor's heart... and His Majesty King Hussein constantly talks about one Arab nation, that which we should work for, fending off our enemies," Mufti said.

She said that the Arab children's congress "evolved and developed" over the years and that a league was established last year for the 400 children who had taken part up till then.

Mufti said the 10th congress, expected to be held in two years, will aim at gathering the 500 children who would have participated in the congress by then.

"The main goal is to continue the relations that the children establish," Mufti said. She expressed hope that "the children

who attend, selected because they excel in all fields, will be the leaders of the future."

Mufti said she hoped the participating children would act as "messengers" in their respective countries, "and convey all that they see in the meeting with Arab children in Jordan."

With regard to the preparation for the congress, Mufti said that the Congress provides a "live example of the cooperation and sharing" that can take place between Arab people for any event.

"We want to implant these values and develop them among our children," Mufti welcomed participating children who have come from Sudan, Egypt, Qatar, Bahrain, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Palestine.

Director of the Arab Children's Congress Project Isam Zawawi said that this year's congress, held under the banner of "the Arab child is capable of contributing and giving," is but one of the 24 Noor Al Hussein Foundation projects that benefit a large number of children.

"The Noor Al Hussein Foundation seeks to achieve what Jordanian society works for in all fields," Zawawi said. "It seeks to renew meetings between children of the Arab World."



Children taking part in the Arab Children's Congress visit the Martyrs' Monument in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

During the opening, Yaman Al Safadi delivered a short speech in which he noted that Jordanian children eagerly celebrate the occasion of the congress which "builds an idea of common culture, based on the exchange of ideas and experience."

Fatimah Al Badda from Kuwait, presented the Arab children's speech in which she said "since God has urged all of us to work, we participate in this congress with the understanding that each child is indeed capable of giving and sharing."

Jordan's Lana Abdul Hamid recited a poem entitled "Isnad Al Khayl" in honour of Palestinian children in the occupied territories.

A group of young musicians from the National Music Conservatory also gave a performance which was followed by the staging of a "Jordanian wedding" by the Haya Arts Centre folk group.

Following the opening ceremony, children were taken on a tour of the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman, the National Museum, the Haya Arts Centre and the Martyr's Monument.

In the coming six days, the

children will tour archaeological sites around the Kingdom and visit the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Sahab Industrial City.

They will attend a seminar on the development of children in the Arab World. The children will also get to spend a day with Jordanian families in order to get acquainted with various facets of Jordanian life.

"This is a joy to us," Fahs, an 11-year old girl from the Palestinian delegation told the Jordan Times. "We get a chance to know other Arab children as our brothers and sisters."

Also from the Palestinian delegation, eleven year old Rami who was born in Beirut's Bour Al Barajneh Refugee camp, said the meeting with other Arab children "allows us a chance to explain our situation as Palestinians, and to get other people's support for our cause."

"This meeting also gives us a chance to invite other children to visit us in our homeland once Palestine is liberated."

Children from the Jordanian delegation said they have already exchanged addresses with other children and "would very much like to keep in touch with one another."

NHF director back from U.S.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of Research and Studies at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Dr. Ayman Abu Laban returned to Amman Monday after a 10-day visit to the United States during which he helped to lay down a plan to appraise the NHF's health information scheme in cooperation with Pennsylvania University.

The scheme sponsored by the foundation in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development

(USAID) and the Academy for Educational Development in the U.S., entails organised campaigns, based on mass communication media and individual channels of communication, to spread awareness among Jordanian families on problems pertaining to children.

Earlier this month the NHF organised a workshop entitled "Creative Media Message Development For Health", in which 20 people representing various information and health institu-

tions in Jordan took part.

During his visit to the U.S., Abu Laban worked with a specialised team to appraise the mass information programme by working out a questionnaire that will be needed to evaluate the project in two stages, according to NHF statement Monday.

The evaluation scheme is designed to determine the effectiveness of informational messages sent out to build up a sound and healthy behaviour in society.

Hamzeh receives UNICEF team

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Sunday received a UNICEF delegation (United Nations Children's Fund) which is currently visiting Jordan within the framework of a tour to some Arab countries, to get acquainted with the health situation in general and Jordan's achievements with regard to child health care in particular.

The minister briefed the delegation on the Health Ministry's

services indicating that the sophisticated services resulted in a tangible drop in cases among children.

Reviewing the ministry's treatment system, he said that citizens receive treatment at medical centres in the first place and that they are later transferred to hospitals if they need specialised services. The minister then referred to medical treatment at centres. He

said that every citizen can register his name at the nearest medical centre and can thus receive medical treatment when needed.

He noted that the ministry decided recently to establish 93 medical centres to meet the needs.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Slaiman Qubain, director of the Primary Health Care department at the Health Ministry.



REVOLT ANNIVERSARY MARKED: The Vocational Training Centre in 'Ayn Al Basha Monday held a ceremony marking the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day. The Balqa governor attended the ceremony. At the outset of the ceremony, the centre director delivered a speech highlighting the significance of

this national anniversary and the achievements attained during His Majesty King Hussein's rule. The 'Ayn Al Basha mayor also delivered a speech discussing King Hussein's efforts in support of pan-Arab issues. During the ceremony, 100 students, enrolled in courses at the centre, received their certificates.

Scientific Day held in Tafileh

TAFILEH (Petra, J.T.) — The Department of Health here has organised a "Scientific Day" for doctors and specialists employed by the private and public sectors in Tafileh district.

The event entailed lectures on surgery, internal medicine, paediatrics and child delivery. The "Scientific Day," organised in cooperation with the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA), was designed to orient physicians working in remote regions on up-to-date methods in the medical practice, according to a JMA official.

Doctors serving in government-run health centres attended the event.

In Madaba, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Sunday laid the

foundation stone for two annexes for the Jamil Tutunji Hospital and opened an operation theatre in the same hospital.

One of the two annexes, which has a 600-square-metre area, will be assigned for children while the other will house back-up services and utilities for the hospital.

Hamzeh said at the ceremony that the Ministry of Health was trying to expand the facilities of existing hospitals and health centres to meet the growing public demand for medical services.

Once the children's annex has been built, he said, the hospital will have a total of 120 beds.

Hamzeh said that the Ministry of Health has worked out plans to set up an annex to the government hospital in Mafraq and

another for Al Hussein Hospital in Salt. By the end of this week, he said, the Health Ministry will sign an agreement with a local firm for the construction of Al Karak Government Hospital.

CORRECTION

The Jordan Times regrets an error in its June 22, 1988, edition in which the Association for the Protection of Industrial Property in the Arab World was erroneously named as ASPIP while the correct acronym is APPIMAF. APPIMAF is the only Arab regional group of the International Association for Industrial Property (AIPIPI).

Tarawneh opens new civil defence centre

IRBID (Petra) — Civil Defence Department (CDD) Director General Khaled Tarawneh Monday opened a civil defence centre at Mazar Al Shamali near Irbid, and said that it was one more step towards spreading CDD services to all parts of the country.

During the current year, he said, the CDD opened 12 centres within the Irbid Governorate, provided with all essential equip-

ment and trained staff.

The CDD has a duty to offer its services to all parts of the Kingdom, but the CDD "encounters a number of obstacles especially in reaching fields and forests on fire," Tarawneh added.

According to the CDD the new centre will serve some 50,000 people living in 12 villages in the Mazar region.

Geographic centre team returns from Canada

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A delegation from the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre (RJGC) led by its Director General Okla Hussein Al Duhamat returned to Amman after a two-week tour in Canada where they familiarised themselves with up-to-date equipment used in remote sensing.

The RJGC plans to obtain such equipment for its different activities, Duhamat said in a statement upon returning to Amman.

In October 1987, an international symposium on the application of remote sensing was held at the RJGC, and the participants

from 18 Arab and foreign countries stressed the need for the establishment of a pan-Arab union for aerial survey and remote sensing that can coordinate work between Arab and foreign organisations and the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing.

The conference stressed the importance of remote sensing as a means for discovering natural and underground water resources.

The delegation included representatives of the Ministries of Water and Irrigation, Agriculture and Planning.

New road projects approved in Ma'an

SALT (Petra) — The village council of Daam of Balqa Governorate has embarked on a project to open 12,000 square metres of roads, and decided to asphalt 6,000 square metres of roads that exist in the village.

The head of the local council said that a JD 17,000-tender has been awarded to a local firm to carry out the project in 45 days.

In Ma'an, southern Jordan, the municipality has awarded a local firm a tender to open and asphalt roads at the cost of JD 24,000.

In the meantime, a team from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environ-

ment Monday visited Deir Abu Sa'id and discussed with the town council the implementation of projects included in the council's 1987-1990 three-year development plan, and work completed in 1987.

The Deir Abu Sa'id district governor told the meeting that the council was in need of more loans to help finance projects and improve municipal services.

The local council spent JD 500,000 during 1987 on a number of development projects and the purchase of land and other property for public use.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING: A new batch of trainees at vocational schools and social institutions, run by the Ministry of Social Development, graduated here Monday at a ceremony held at the Greater Amman Municipality hall. In a speech, the Amman Social Development Department director reviewed the ministry's social services and rehabilitation programmes for the handicapped persons.

The ministry's secretary general later distributed the diplomas to the 52 graduates who had undergone training in trades which included carpentry, dress-making, weaving, shoe-making, upholstery and book binding. Afterwards, he opened an exhibition organised by the Amman Social Development Department to display samples of the production of eight vocational training centres operated by the ministry.

Industrialists visit University of Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A number of industrialists who had set up businesses and industrial companies at the Sahab Industrial City, near Amman, met at the University of Jordan Monday with the head and members of the university's Industrial Engineering Department to discuss coordination and cooperation be-

tween the two sides towards promoting Jordanian industry.

They looked into technical problems and other issues that obstruct the advancement of Jordanian industry, and discussed ways to deal with them.

The department director, Munif Hijazi, said that his staff will be ready to organise training

courses for production lines managers at these industries to improve their skills and raise their efficiency.

The industrialists called on the University of Jordan to link scientific learning to the actual needs of the industrial market in the country, and to concentrate their attention on rare specialisations.

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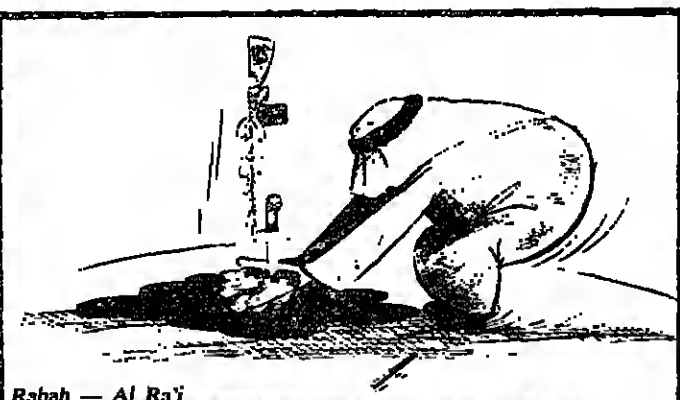
New diplomatic sophistication

THE CONTINUED interest in the statement on Palestinian-Israeli peace prospects by Bassam Abu Sharif is useful in that it indicates a new level of international concern with the Palestine issue. No longer does the world deny the existence of the Palestinians, or brand them only terrorists; now, there is increasing stress on how to launch a peace-making process, rather than on debating whether or not peace is possible. Mr. Abu Sharif's views are interesting, constructive and important because they indicate a new level of diplomatic sophistication among the Palestinian national leadership — one which includes a willingness to test and probe for openings in the otherwise monolithic rejectionist Israeli position.

Typically, most people in the United States who have assessed the document, particularly officials in the American government, have come up with the wrong questions. It is really quite silly to run around wondering whether these views are official PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) policy, or if they represent a new PLO position. The real value of the Abu Sharif statement is that it articulates in rather less cryptic terms the position that the PLO has adhered to since the 1982 Fes Arab summit — a position based on achieving justice and peace in Palestine for both Israelis and Palestinians, through direct negotiations at an international conference, and with statehood and security guarantees for all.

The sad fact is that since 1982, neither the Americans nor their Israeli ward have responded in a commensurate manner to the PLO's call for a negotiated peace based on equal rights for Israelis and Palestinians. The Washington-Tel Aviv combination responds only with offers characterised by inequity and humiliation. Mr. Abu Sharif, in effect, is repeating the Palestinian call for coexistence based on equality and justice for all — without humiliation, national contrition or permanent subjugation. Mr. Abu Sharif and the PLO should be praised for their bravado, vision and hope. We ask again: where are the echoes to Mr. Abu Sharif's ideas in Washington and Tel Aviv?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Ra'i: Arab children's congress

JORDAN hosts the eighth Arab Children's Congress which is an annual event organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHFF) in order to give Arab children the chance to learn about Arab culture. The congress offers the children a chance to learn about Jordan and its heritage and the role it plays within the Arab region. It is a wonderful occasion to host children from 15 different Arab countries, all speaking the same language and sharing the same aspirations. It is a chance to enhance the children's confidence in their nation and one that helps fuse culture and end differences among members of the same Arab community. The children who will be touring Jordan will receive a hospitable welcome in homes, tourist areas and places of interest, and they will witness the country's different achievements and development. The children will have the chance to see for themselves the steadfastness of the Arab people of this country in the face of the Zionist enemy along the Jordan River and will look across the river to see their usurped Arab land which has been subjected to injustice and occupation for many years. They will hear the cries for help coming from the children on the other side of the confrontation lines and learn about their continued struggle against the enemy, not afraid of death in their fight for freedom.

Al Dustour: Collapse of Iranian system

IRAQ consolidated its military victories against the Iranian forces with yet another achievement represented in the liberation of the last part of Majnoon Islands. The occupied lands were completely liberated after heavy battles which saw total defeat of the Iranians in the battlefield and put an end to Iran's occupation of Iraqi territory. The last battles clearly exposed to the world the weak Iranian armed forces and the divisions within the Tehran rulers themselves, which means an imminent collapse of the whole Iranian system, paving the way for an end to the eight-year long war. Iraq is now expected to pursue the course of inflicting one defeat after another on the Iranian invaders to cleanse the Iraqi homeland from the traces of Iranian troops and their evil presence. Perhaps these defeats inflicted on the Iranian forces will finally bring the rulers in Tehran to their senses and make them opt for peace with their neighbours. We regard the Iraqi victories as great steps towards the establishment of a lasting peace which would see co-existence between the neighbouring Muslim nations. We call on the U.N. Security Council to initiate a new bid for establishing that peace in the light of the situation at the battlefields, and in view of the great victories of the Iraqi armed forces.

Sawt Al Shaab: Conference to end conflict

JAPAN's foreign minister Soudou Ueno called for the convening of an international peace conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. Speaking in Tel Aviv Ueno said that his country would like to see all parties, including the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) taking part in the peace making process so that a permanent and just settlement can be achieved. Ueno said his country realised the seriousness of Israel's practices in the occupied Arab lands and the atrocities committed against the Palestinians. Ueno's statements, coming during his tour of the region, add to the international pressure being made on Israel to make it accept the call of peace and give up its intransigent stand with regard to the international conference.

A call for Palestinian-Israeli dialogue

By Bassam Abu Sharif

FOLLOWING is an article which appeared in the New York Times' opinion and editorial page on June 22 under the title "Arafat's aide, on Israel." The writer is Bassam Abu Sharif, press spokesman for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

(Note: The following is excerpted from a statement distributed at the Arab summit meeting held from June 7 through June 9 in Algiers. In Beirut earlier this week, five Palestinian guerrilla organisations denounced the statement, calling the author a traitor and demanding that he be brought to trial before a Palestinian court.)

EVERYTHING that has been said about the Middle East conflict has focused on the differences between Palestinians and Israelis and ignored the points on which they are in almost total agreement.

Israel's objectives are lasting peace and security. Lasting peace and security are also the objectives of the Palestinian people. No one can understand the Jewish people's centuries of suffering more than the Palestinians. We know what it means to be stateless and the object of the fear and prejudice of the nations. Thanks to the various Israeli and other governments that have had the power to determine the course of our people's lives, we know what it feels like when human beings are considered somehow less human than others and denied basic rights that most people take for granted.

The Palestinians want that kind of lasting peace and security for themselves and the Israelis because no one can build his own future on the ruins of another's. We are confident that this desire and this realisation are shared by all but an insignificant minority in Israel.

The means by which the Israelis want to achieve lasting peace and security is direct talks, with no attempt by any outside party to impose or veto a settlement. The Palestinians agree. We see no way for any dispute to be settled without direct talks between the parties to that dispute, and we feel that any settlement imposed by an outside power will not stand the test of time.

The key to a settlement lies in talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis. The Palestinians would be deluding

themselves if they thought their problems with the Israelis could be solved in negotiations with non-Israelis, including the United States. By the same token, the Israelis — and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who has been shuttling to the Middle East for discussions on his peace proposals — would be deluding themselves if they thought that Israel's problems with the Palestinians could be solved in negotiations with non-Palestinians, including Jordan.

The Palestinians would like to choose their Israeli interlocutor. We have little doubt that we could reach a satisfactory settlement with the Peace Now movement in a month. We know, however, that an agreement with Peace Now would not be an agreement with Israel, and since an agreement with Israel is what we are after, we are ready to talk to Shimon Peres' Labour alignment, or to Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Bloc or anyone else the Israelis choose.

The Israelis and Shultz would also prefer to deal with Palestinians of their own choosing. But it would be as futile for them as for us to talk to people who have no mandate to negotiate. If it is a settlement with the Palestinians that they seek, as we assume it is, then it is with the representatives of that people that they must negotiate, and the Palestinian people, by the only means that they have at their disposal, have chosen their representatives. Every Palestinian questioned by diplomats and newsmen of the international community has stated unequivocally that his representative is the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

If that is regarded as an unreliable expression of the Palestinians' free will, then, give the Palestinians the chance to express their free will in a manner that will convince all doubters; arrange for an internationally supervised referendum in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and allow the population to choose between

the PLO and any other group of Palestinians that Israel or the United States or the international community wishes to nominate. The PLO is ready to abide by an alternative leadership, should the people choose one.

The PLO raison d'être is not the undoing of Israel but the salvation of the Palestinian people and their rights, including their right to democratic self-expression and national self-determination.

The PLO accepts (United Nations Security Council) Resolutions 242 and 338. What prevents it from saying so unconditionally is not what is in the resolutions but what is not in them: neither resolution says anything about the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their democratic right to self-expression and their national right to self-determination. For that reason alone, we have repeatedly said that we accept Resolutions 242 and 338 in the context of the other U.N. resolutions, which do recognise the national rights of the Palestinian people.

As for the fear that a Palestinian state would threaten its

neighbour, the Palestinians would be open to the idea of a brief, mutually acceptable transitional period during which an international mandate would guide the occupied territories to democratic Palestinian statehood.

Beyond that, the Palestinians would accept — indeed, insist on — international guarantees for the security of all states in the region.

The Palestinians feel that they have much more to fear from Israel, with its mighty war machine and its nuclear arsenal, than Israel has to fear from them. They would therefore welcome any reasonable measure that would promote the security of their state and its neighbours, including the deployment of a U.N. buffer force on the Palestinian side of the Israeli-Palestinian border.

Time, sometimes the great healer, is often the great spoiler. Many Israelis no doubt realise this and are trying to communicate it to the rest of their people. As for us, we are ready for peace now, and we can deliver it. It is our hope that the opportunity that presents itself today will not be missed.

Jackson becomes compelling figure in U.S. politics

By Norman Ornstein

Norman Ornstein, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, also serves as co-director of Times Mirror Gallup surveys of the American electorate, a contributor to the MacNeil/Lehrer news hour on public television, and an election consultant to CBS.

JESSE JACKSON has not won the Democratic Party's nomination for president, but his victories this year far outnumber his losses. He has won nine primaries, nearly 950 delegates, and, for a time, he had more votes than any of his rivals. Most significantly, he has replaced Ronald Reagan as the single most emotionally compelling figure in American politics, "the most powerful communicator in either party," in the words of former Vice President Walter Mondale. Just as Reagan reached beyond his core of supporters in the conservative wing of the Republican Party to win the presidency, Jackson this year reached out to gain support from a wide range of voters beyond his base in the black community.

Before he began his first campaign for the presidency, in 1984, Jackson was head of a Chicago organisation called PUSH, or People United to Save Humanity, which focussed mainly on problems in Chicago's poor neighbourhoods and schools. Jackson was also nationally known for his deeply inspirational speeches to schoolchildren urging them to avoid drugs and aspire to educational achievement. With the current concern about drugs in this country, those speeches have become the centrepiece of Jackson's campaign, but he was leading young audiences in chants of "I am Somebody" long before he became a candidate for office.

Before founding PUSH, Jackson had been a young associate of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Following King's assassination in 1968, the civil rights movement for many years lacked a leader of King's stature, and Jackson was one of several who sought to fill the void. Although he was undoubtedly the most charismatic of King's potential successors, many senior civil rights leaders considered him too personally ambitious, preferring to build a stable movement that would not depend on the personality of one leader. Jackson's 1984 campaign was hurt by the opposition of some of these black leaders and black mayors and congressmen who felt that the first credible black candidate for president should be one who had worked his way up the traditional political ladder.

In 1984, Jackson became the first black to mount a serious campaign for the presidency, winning two Democratic primaries. (He was not the first black candidate, though, as Congressman Shirley Chisholm had entered several primaries in 1972 and won numerous delegates.)

Jackson's first candidacy was very much a symbolic effort, a protest against the white political establishment. Jackson made little effort to court white voters or to conceal his ties to controversial figures whom many white voters found offensive, such as Louis Farrakhan, a bluntly anti-Semitic leader of the Black Muslim religious movement. Jackson won only about 5 per cent of the white votes in 1984, and his primary victories came in Louisiana and the District of Columbia, two of the most heavily black areas of the country. Jackson's support was further limited by the opposition of many established black politicians (such as Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and Harold Washington, mayor of Jackson's hometown of Chicago), and by the fact that Mondale, the

eventual Democratic nominee, had a strong record on civil rights and was well liked among blacks.

Two advantages

Since Jackson began his current pursuit of the presidency on the day that his 1984 campaign ended, many Democrats expected that the 1988 campaign would pick up where the previous effort had left off. Jackson had two advantages this year that were expected to solidify his support among blacks: First, many of the black elected officials who once shunned Jackson now supported him or did not actively oppose him; second, there was no white candidate in the race who, like Mondale, had significant support among blacks.

Having solidified his base of support in the black community, Jackson could begin to look for votes among whites, especially among urban liberals and populist voters — farmers, miners and others whose industries or regions had faltered while the rest of the country prospered.

Jackson had long spoken of developing what he called a "Rainbow Coalition" of blacks, Hispanics, urban liberals, farmers, the unemployed and the working poor, single mothers — an ambitious catalogue of voters he felt had suffered oppression of "economic violence" similar to that experienced by blacks. A year ago, the prospect of uniting these groups behind Jackson seemed implausible — Hispanics are generally more conservative than other minority groups; white liberals had plenty of alternative candidates this year; and farmers were seen as unlikely to vote for a black candidate.

The first indication that some pieces of the Rainbow Coalition were falling into place came in the first contest of the year, the

Iowa Caucuses. Jackson came nowhere close to winning, but he got 8.8 per cent of the vote in a state that was less than one per cent black. With 8 per cent of the white vote added to his solid black support in other states, Jackson made clear that he could be a formidable candidate, especially if four or five candidates split the remaining votes.

As the race heated up, Jackson remained near the bottom of the pack, but he was posting extraordinary numbers in states with very few black voters. In New Hampshire, for example, he got about 8 per cent, in Minnesota, 20 per cent. Despite these results, the press focussed on the front-runners, Rep. Richard Gephardt and Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, and paid little attention to Jackson until "Super Tuesday," March 8, when 20 states held primaries or caucuses. Many of the contests were in the South, and Jackson won five of them, despite the presence in the Sen. Albert Gore, Jr., who identified himself first and foremost as the southern candidate for president. Although Jackson won the most popular votes on Super Tuesday, by a slim margin, he emerged matched quite evenly with Dukakis and Gore.

After Super Tuesday, as Gore stumbled and Dukakis continued his steady, unsurprising campaign, Jackson continued to astound observers with his progress in states with no black population to speak of. In Kansas, he got 31 per cent, and in Alaska, he won the Democratic caucuses. The peak of Jackson's success came in Michigan, where he defeated Dukakis by a landslide, winning 54 per cent of the vote. These accomplishments put to rest the notion that white Democrats would not vote for Jackson because of his race.

Jackson's performance was even more astounding when it was compared with his campaign finances. The fortunes of all the other presidential candidates rose and fell with their fundraising, leaving Dukakis and Vice President George Bush, the best-funded

candidates, as the survivors. But Jackson had only a tiny fraction of Dukakis' treasury, and, except for some narrow cable television spots in early contests, he did not run a full-fledged television ad until April, for the New York primary. But Jackson did not need television to reach his voters — they showed up by the thousands at his speeches. When Jackson finally did have enough money to run television ads, the ads had little impact and he lost the New York contest to Dukakis. Most voters had already formed strong impressions of Jackson and a few ads would not sway them.

Jackson was vastly exceeding expectations with his performance. But soon a pattern emerged: He was winning caucuses, in which a small group of ideologically committed Democrats tend to participate, but having more trouble in primaries, which draw more — and more typical — voters. Alaska was a caucus, Kansas was a caucus, and Michigan's primary resembled a caucus in that voting places were few and voting hours sharply limited. Jackson was winning as much as 20-25 per cent of the white vote in some states, more than he got in 1984, but not enough to win the nomination or to win primaries in which a broader spectrum of voters participated. The ceiling on Jackson's vote was higher than anyone had anticipated, but when a broader cross-section of Democrats participated, the ceiling still existed. Even at its most successful, the Rainbow Coalition was not a winning coalition because it excluded vast numbers of whites, middle-class, ideologically moderate voters, who often don't participate in caucuses.

Thus, Jackson won the Michigan contest, in which only 210,000 voters went to the polls, but lost in nearby Wisconsin, a smaller state in which more than 800,000 people cast ballots.

'Redistribute wealth'

There are many reasons why a majority of voters will not vote

for Jackson, but race is one for only a minority, as his success among liberal Midwestern whites shows. When asked why they don't support Jackson, most voters mention his political views, which are far to the left of the American mainstream. On domestic policy, for example, Jackson is one of the few politicians who still advocates social programmes that would redistribute wealth from the rich to the poor. (The traditional approach to social welfare has been to guarantee a minimal standard of living and equality of opportunity for the poor.) On foreign policy, Jackson advocates scrapping almost all controversial military programmes and has been far more critical of American support for Israel than other politicians. Voters also criticise Jackson for his lack of government or administrative experience.

As he looks ahead to the Democratic convention this summer, Jackson has an opportunity to try to remove either of those weaknesses, or be can choose to emphasise his strengths as a speaker and a campaigner. If he believes his political ideas belong at the heart of the Democratic Party, he can seek to have those ideas endorsed in the party platform. That would be a small prize — platforms are usually ignored both by voters and by candidates — with a high cost if controversy over the platform makes the party look confused.

On the other hand, Jackson could remedy his lack of government experience by seeking the nomination for vice president, something his campaign manager has said he advised Jackson to do. But if he takes this advice, Jackson might wind up not with government experience but with the stigma of having been the vice-presidential candidate on a losing ticket. For many politicians, the name recognition gained in such a race might be worthwhile, but not for Jackson, who began his 1988 campaign as the best-known of the Democratic candidates.

In the meantime, Jackson has already cemented his claim as a

major figure in the Democratic Party, one who has coaxed black voter participation in a remarkable fashion. Poor blacks now vote in greater proportions than equally poor whites — a dramatic change from the past — and the single most important reason is Jackson's involvement in presidential politics and voter registration. During the 1988 campaign, Jackson has claimed credit for electing several Democratic senators in close contests in 1986, where a heavy black turnout made the difference. Many factors, of course, can make the difference in a tight race, but Jackson's effect on black turnout has been unmistakable.

Democratic Party leaders have stopped discussing the question of "What will Jesse Jackson want?" at the convention, and begun to ask, in former party chairman Robert L. Strauss' words, "How do we use Jackson's enormously increased stature to help the party and also to advance his agenda?" At the same time, Jackson may realise that all the party can offer him is influence on the platform or the vice-presidential nod, and that he may not want either. Jackson already has almost everything a politician could want: Wide name recognition, a fervently loyal following, respect as the leading representative of an important group of voters, relatively favourable treatment from the press, and a guaranteed spot in the history books. By some measures he has doubled his base of support between 1984 and 1988, from the 10 per cent of voters who are black to the 20 per cent who are black or very liberal whites. If he can continue to broaden his base in this way over the next few years, Jackson's Rainbow Coalition could become a majority coalition by the turn of the century. From his birth as the illegitimate son of a teenage mother in South Carolina, Jackson has taken pride in surpassing people's expectations of him. It would be foolish to set limits on his potential in politics — U.S. Information Agency.

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20 years of occupation

Following is the third part of a six-part collection of briefing papers on legal aspects of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The briefing papers were drawn up by Al Haq, a West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists.

Briefing Paper No. 3:

The military court system

THE military courts were set up on June 8, 1967, a few days after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. In 20 years of occupation, literally thousands of people have passed through the military courts. While Al Haq acknowledges that military courts set up by an occupier in the early stages of an occupation will by their very nature be imperfect, there has been little positive development in the military justice system in the past 20 years.

The military court system is now largely governed by military order 378 (1970), which lays down procedures for the arrest, detention, interrogation, and trial of Palestinians accused of having committed "security offences." (For a discussion of jurisdiction of these courts see part two of this series).

Powers of arrest: Under M.O. 378, the military has broad powers of arrest. Any soldier may arrest a person who has, or is suspected of having, committed a security offence. The Israeli authorities have defined "security offences" very broadly to include many activities such as demonstrating, stone throwing, wearing the colours of the Palestinian flag, and possession of banned materials.

M.O. 29 provides that each detainee must be registered on entering a detention centre. In practice prison personnel often refuse to say whether or not a particular detainee is registered and sometimes give false information. This means that the detainee's lawyer or family cannot always ascertain where he or she is being held. Even after a detainee has been located, he or she may be moved to another prison, and the family or lawyer needs to start the search all over again.

Pre-trial detention: Prisoners may be detained for up to 18 days without being brought before a military court. The military court can extend this detention for up to six months without charges being filed. The judge of the court to the prison for the hearing and the detainee is brought before him, without a lawyer for the accused being there.

By agreement with the Israeli authorities, delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross are informed of detentions 12 days after they occur and are permitted to visit detainees within 14 days of their arrest. The ICRC is not allowed to advise detainees of their right to see a lawyer, or to pass information to lawyers, nor can they publish any information about their work.

Interrogation: Prisoners arrested on suspicion of having committed a security offence are routinely subjected to intensive interrogation by security personnel. In almost all cases, the detainee is not permitted to meet with his/her lawyer until after a confession is signed. Detainees under interrogation are therefore not warned that they have the right to remain silent, or to get other advice from their lawyer.

The detainee does not have the right to have an interpreter present during the interrogation. Article 72 of the Fourth Geneva Convention provides that translators should be provided "both during preliminary investigation and during the hearing in court." While M.O. 378 provides for translators during trial, this has not been extended to the preliminary investigation.

Many detainees complain of psychological and physical maltreatment during interrogation by Israeli intelligence personnel (Shin Bet). Prisoners report techniques such as prolonged beatings, hot and cold showers, being left "hooded" and handcuffed for long periods of time, sleep deprivation, threats, and other methods of intimidation being used by interrogators. Al Haq and other organisations such as Amnesty International have documented and published details of numerous cases of the use of torture and intimidation by interrogators in order to extract a confession. In the military courts, a signed confession is usually the primary and decisive evidence used in the case against the accused.

Confessions are almost always written in Hebrew, a language that few Palestinians understand. The Israeli High Court has ruled that, although it is preferable to have confessions written in Arabic, confessions written in Hebrew are considered valid.

Conditions of detention: Conditions in which the detainees are kept are also harsh. Al Haq recently documented the conditions in the Tulikarem detention centre. The detention centre is composed of eight or nine prefabricated cells. Several of these cells measure 1.8 square metres holding three or four prisoners. Other cells measure .70 metre on each side, usually holding a single detainee.

The cells have no windows, only three small holes in the door of each cell, and five similar holes in the ceiling. The holes are not covered, so that when it rains in the winter water enters the cells. Since there are no windows, air circulation is minimal, and in the summer the cells are stiflingly hot and airless. There are no regular toilet facilities, only a bowl which remains inside the cell and is emptied once a week.

Right to a lawyer: Under Article 72 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, accused persons "shall have the right to be assisted by a qualified advocate of their own choice..." Under Israeli military order 29 there is no absolute right for a detainee to consult a lawyer

AL-HAQ

LAW IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

"Under this order, the decision as to if and when a detainee may meet with a lawyer is up to the discretion of the prison commander. The order states that a detainee is only allowed to meet with a lawyer if 'the meeting will not impede the course of the investigation' and if the prison commander 'is convinced that the request was made for the purpose of dealing with the legal affairs of the prisoner...'"

It has been argued by Israeli jurists that denial of the right to legal counsel is permitted for reasons of "military security" under Article 5 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. However, even in connection with relatively minor offenses, such as stone throwing, detainees are not allowed to see their lawyer until they sign a confession.

Bail and Habeas corpus: Applications for bail are rarely granted by the military courts. The courts have also refused to hear applications for habeas corpus (an application to the court which tests the legality of an individual's detention), although the Israeli High Court accepts the right.

Structure and independence of military courts: Under Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, everyone is entitled to a fair hearing before an "independent and impartial tribunal." Several aspects of the military courts raise serious questions as to whether or not the military court constitutes an independent judiciary. All judges in the military court, for example, are army officers on active duty, some without legal qualifications. Many Palestinian lawyers do not practice in the military courts because of their perception of the court as biased in favour of the prosecutor and their feeling that a fair trial is impossible.

Military courts either have a single judge or a three judge panel. A single judge and the president of a three judge panel must have legal qualifications. The other judges on a three judge panel are usually army officers without legal qualifications. A single judge cannot impose sentence of over five years.

Appeals: Decisions of the military court are not subject to appeal. No court can be expected to be perfect, since errors in fact and law are inevitable in any court system. There is thus no justification for the continued lack of any appeals procedure after 20 years of occupation. The lack of an appeals procedure is a violation of Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, which states: "Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law."

Prisons: Currently, there are six prisons in the West Bank holding political detainees: Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Fara'a, and Jnaid. There is also a prison in the Gaza Strip. These figures do not include police lock-ups, temporary detention facilities, or facilities in Jerusalem. West Bank prisons are governed by military order 29 (order concerning the operation of prison institutions).

In addition to these prisons, many political detainees from the occupied territories are held in prisons inside Israel. This is a clear contravention of Article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which states that detainees must be "detained in the occupied country, and if convicted they shall serve their sentences therein." Prison conditions: Al Haq has been concerned with conditions in West Bank prisons for several years. From information gathered from lawyers, families of detainees, and released prisoners, Al Haq has documented conditions in these prisons, and has intervened with the authorities on several occasions. Poor conditions in the prisons led to a hunger strike in West Bank prisons earlier this year. Below is a brief analysis of some of the conditions we have documented:

Use of tear-gas in enclosed spaces: Al Haq has documented the use of tear-gas in closed cells on a number of occasions, primarily in Jnaid prison. The use of gas in confined spaces is clearly inhumane and cannot be justified under any circumstances. The most recent incident Al Haq documented was on Jan. 27, 1987, when guards in Jnaid sprayed teargas into cells in all sections where Palestinian political prisoners are detained.

Overcrowding: Overcrowding is a problem in most West Bank prisons. In Jnaid, for example, 12 prisoners are kept in a cell measuring only 21 square metres. In Al Fara'a 30 prisoners are kept in rooms which measure 20 square metres and contain no WC. Toilet facilities are always inadequate to meet the needs of prisoners. In Fara'a, for example, there are only 5 toilets for over 100 prisoners. Prisoners are routinely kept in their cells 24 hours a day.

Proper ventilation: is also a problem. In Jnaid, windows are covered with large asbestos sheets larger than the windows themselves, which effectively block daylight and air circulation. The use of asbestos sheeting poses a health hazard from asbestos fibres, which have been shown to cause cancer and asbestosis. **Maltreatment:** In addition to abuse during interrogation, Al Haq has documented cases of serious beatings and other forms of maltreatment and humiliation. In Jnaid, prisoners are routinely forced to take off their clothes and subjected to full body-searches in front of their fellow prisoners. We have also confirmed reports of physical and psychological pressure on prisoners to collaborate with the authorities as informers.

Algeria says no problems with Egypt

ALGIERS (R) — President Chadli Benjedid has revived speculation that Algeria and Egypt may resume diplomatic ties after a nine-year break by saying his country has no special problems with Cairo.

"Everyone knows that we have no particular problem with our sister country Egypt," Benjedid said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly Al Hawadeth.

"The proof is that we have not opposed countries when maintained their relations with Egypt and we have made no protest against those who have renewed ties recently," he added.

Only four Arab states, including Algeria, have not yet restored diplomatic links with Cairo, severed after Egypt's 1979 treaty with Israel.

In the interview, carried by the Algerian news agency APS, Benjedid said he had met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa last month. He stopped over in the Egyptian town of Luxor on his way back from the summit.

Saudi Arabia extends tough drug penalties to diplomats

RIYADH (AP) — Diplomatic immunity will not shield drug smugglers from prosecution, and possibly the death penalty, in Saudi Arabia, according to a statement by a high-ranking Interior Ministry official published Monday.

General Ibrahim Ali Al Maiman, director of the Interior Ministry's general administration of narcotics control, told the Al Riyadh newspaper that "diplomatic immunity will not prevent the strict implementation of the death penalty for anyone who is convicted of smuggling or trafficking narcotics in the kingdom."

Uno leaves Israel, says closer ties hinge on peace

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Japanese Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno ended a one-day visit to Israel after telling Israeli leaders that closer relations with his country depended on progress towards peace in the Middle East.

Uno, the first cabinet-level Japanese official to visit Israel, left on an Air France flight to Paris Monday morning, airport officials said.

At a dinner the night before given by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Uno stressed the need for Israel to be more flexible in seeking peace with the Arab states.

"Only in a peaceful situation will relations between our two countries fully develop," he said. Uno, who visited a refugee camp in the occupied West Bank Monday, also said that Japanese people were concerned about the volatile situation in the Middle East.

"The state of affairs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is daily shown on the television in Japan, and the Japanese people are following the developments in this region with... deep apprehension," he said at a dinner with Peres Sunday night.

"The situation demands an early solution."

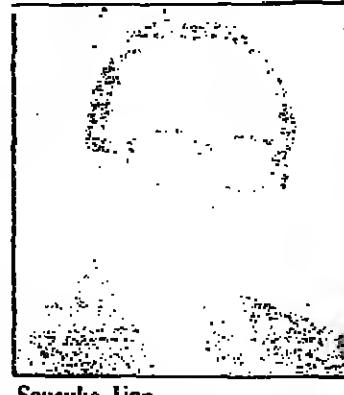
The Japanese minister held private meetings with Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Israeli media reports said the two Israeli leaders suggested plans for more Japanese investment in Israel but did not urge any immediate reply from Uno.

Japan's views on the Middle East are directly opposite to Israel's. Japan has urged that Israel withdraw from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and negotiate peace with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The two-hour long talks held with Peres were described as frank by both sides. Peres pressed Uno about his country's position that Israel should withdraw from all territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, officials said.

"I think most of the subjects that have been raised will be reconsidered by the Japanese," Peres told Israel Radio.

Shamir also reiterated his opposition to a proposed international peace conference on the Middle East as well as his insist-



Sousuke Uno

Palestinian people are placed. I am also convinced that international society must take its responsibility for the furtherance of peace process.

"The government of Japan considers that peace in the Middle East should be just, lasting and comprehensive and that such a peace should be attained through the complete implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and through the recognition of the rights to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent state. Our government supports the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and considers that PLO represents Palestinian people and it should participate in peace negotiations. Based on this position, I have conducted a series of discussions with the leaders of the countries which I visited during this trip."

"The government of Japan, in view of the importance of the Palestinian issue, has continued to support positively the activities of United Nations relief and Work Agency in order to contribute to the improvement of the life of Palestinian people. The amount of Japanese financial contribution to that organisation in only to follow that of the United States. This year we have established 'Japan-Palestinian trust fund' in the United Nations Development Programmes and contributed \$1 million to that fund. I hereby announce that on my visit to the Dheisheh camp we have decided to contribute the total sum of \$500,000 emergency contribution to the UNRWA relief operation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to the 'construction programme of community centre in the Dheisheh camp'."

Uno arrived from Egypt, where he met President Hosni Mubarak after holding talks with leaders in Jordan and with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus.

Statement to Palestinians

In a statement to the Palestinian leaders, Uno said:

"I have just visited Dheisheh camp situated in the suburbs of Bethlehem. I renewed my recognition that Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation have been placed under severe political, economic and social conditions. Some of the measures taken by the Israeli government against Palestinian people constitute clear breach of international law and human rights measures should be stopped immediately. In my talks with Israeli leaders I am going to tell them my opinion on this subject. I am convinced that the parties concerned should start peace negotiations as soon as possible in order to solve the terrible situation under which the

Regent reaffirms national commitment

(Continued from page 1)

should be able to share in economic advancement. "On the other side," he said, is "the natural misinterpretation by people of Palestinian extraction that Jordan in some way is relinquishing (its) responsibilities to us."

He said the country's "responsibility to the Jordanian community... is not a principle that we are going to disavow or abuse in any way."

The Crown Prince said he felt there was ambiguity in the Algiers Arab summit call for supporting the six-month-old Palestinian uprising in the West

Bank and Gaza "through organised channels."

He said that "presumably organised channels is a reference to the ongoing and continuing responsibility by Jordan" in paying civil servants and operating aid programmes.

"I think there is a genuine feeling of resentment to the idea that reference is made to Jordan's role on the understanding that no recognition is made to Jordan's role," he said.

The Crown Prince also said United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 impose responsibilities on Jordan.

He said Jordanians, "regardless of their place of birth," faced a dilemma: "How do we avoid forfeiting responsibility for the West Bank and Jerusalem to an occupier (Israel) who will immediately say... this forfeit of responsibility represents a recognition" of its claims to the territory.

He accepted polls that showed a majority of the Palestinians in the occupied territories did not look to Jordan for political leadership.

"I would personally be quite happy if it was zero per cent, for the simple reason we are not in the business of currying favour with the young, justifi-

ably angry population of the West Bank," he said.

The Regent said Jordan had made clear "that we recognise the Palestinians' choice to secede (from the Kingdom) or to continue in unity, where that choice is made in free circumstances, without intimidation of any one."

The Crown Prince also rejected hardline Israeli suggestions that Palestinians be shoved into Jordan.

"I think it's justifiable for Jordan to say 'We are not the alternative repository for the Palestinian people. We are not waste land'."

GUVS assails Israeli actions

(Continued from page 1)

operate in the occupied territories are in charge of running universities and hospitals there. Khatib said. In Amman, GUVS supervises the activities of the voluntary sector in the occupied territories through the Union of Voluntary Societies in Jerusalem, Nablus and Hebron.

"The confiscation of funds collected by voluntary societies in the occupied territories and by popular committees in the East Bank and in Arab countries, leaves these societies and the population with no financial support, a factor which affects the various services," Khatib said.

Informed sources estimate that the Israeli authorities confiscated \$43 million from people entering the occupied territories.

Khatib appealed to volunteer organisations around the world to condemn Israeli measures and to demand an end to such measures

and to expose the issue to world opinion. "The closure of societies such as In'ash Al Ushrah means that thousands of needy people are deprived of badly needed services," Khatib said.

According to Khatib, financial contributions to the occupied territories amounted to JD 300,000 in 1987. The funds were mostly contributed by "Friends of Charity Societies" in the Gulf and by various companies, including Saudi Arabia's Aramco. The money was used for literacy and health projects, among other things, Khatib said.

This year financial assistance from benevolent societies in the Arab World amounted to JD 500,000, he added.

Sa'idah Khalil, daughter of In'ash Al Ushrah's Director Khalil, told Monday's press conference that the society aims at "preventing a third exodus" of Palestinians from their land.

"We work to make our people self-sufficient," she said. "We want to become a power in our land, building factories and working classes because the idea of a romantic attachment to the land is not enough," she added.

Abu Sharif

(Continued from page 1)

and positive points. In the Al Itihad interview, Abu Sharif said the article was not meant as a document for Washington.

"If Washington views it as a document, that's good and we are waiting for a response," he said.

In separate statements to Al Khaleej newspaper of Sharjah, Abu Sharif said Arafat had not read his paper. But he added: "It is important and natural for me to be committed to the PLO's political programme."

Israeli war

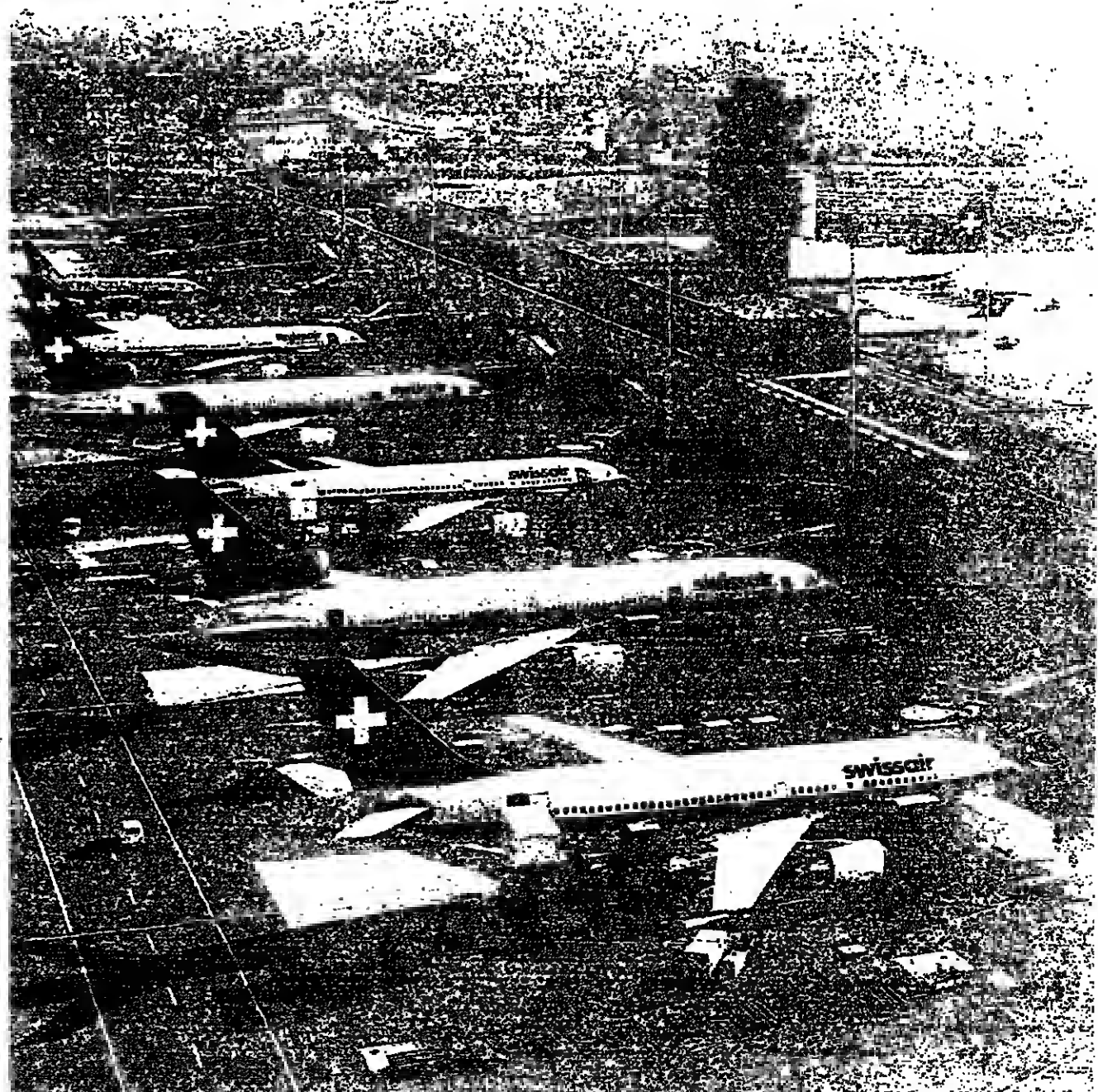
(Continued from page 1)

a policeman. In the West Bank, a Palestinian boy was shot in the eye by a rubber bullet during fierce clashes between students and soldiers at Dheisheh refugee camp, Palestinians said.

Troops bulldozed the house of Abdul Sakhane in Deir Samit near Hebron, who confessed to stabbing a Jewish settler in the town marketplace last week, the army said. The settler chased and shot his attacker.

Sakhane's home was the second building wrecked by the Israeli occupation authorities in two days. On Sunday, the army blew up the second storey of a building in the occupied Gaza Strip where it said assailants threw a firebomb that badly burned two of its soldiers last week.

In Nablus, the army closed 40 schools, citing repeated stone-throwing incidents in recent days.



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Moneychangers warn against CBJ regulations

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Economics Correspondent

AMMAN — Jordanian moneychangers, dealt a severe blow by new Central Bank of Jordan regulations that greatly curtailed their operations, strongly protested Monday against the new instructions and called on Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to revoke the decision.

Moneychangers told the Jordan Times the new measures will be "dangerous repercussions" on the freedom of capital inflow from Jordanian expatriates — a major source of foreign currency.

In a memo delivered to the prime minister last week, they said the new rules were unnecessary and counterproductive because the domestic exchange market was relatively small and could not handle more than 10 per cent of the market's volume.

In the memo to Rifai, delivered just before the release of the instructions, moneychangers blamed commercial banks for pressures on the dinar in early May and June.

"The pressures we witnessed in the past few weeks were the result of some banks accumulating foreign currency estimated at \$200 million," the memo said.

"Naturally," it added, "the domestic market could not cover the big demand which came during the season when the market is short of foreign currency."

The Central Bank Sunday announced regulations banning moneychangers from carrying out money transfers or issuing cheques abroad in addition to forbidding them from speculation in international markets and opening accounts outside Jordan. It gave exchange houses one month to adjust to the new restrictions.

Moneychangers said the new regulations "take us 40 years backwards and will lead to weakening the exchange market which practically depends on neighbouring Arab countries such as Egypt, Iraq and Syria for foreign currency because of the lack of freedom of capital movement in these countries."

They assert that these regulations "will create a black market in Jordan where the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate would be 20 per cent less than its price in the official market" as is the case in neighbouring countries where parallel markets are illegal.

They said that the new restrictions will inhibit the transfer of remittances from Jordanian ex-

patriates.

"They will choose to keep their capital in their places of residence or in foreign banks, to avoid a loss in the exchange rate which would much differ from that of the black market."

The memos said the measures will result in Jordan losing its current position as a station for foreign currency coming from neighbouring states, and consequently result in a loss for the Kingdom from commissions and profits from these transit operations.

It said that the restrictions on moneychangers would encourage people in Jordan and the occupied West Bank to keep their savings in foreign currency rather than the Jordanian dinar because of better convertibility.

Banks are to blame
Hani Saudi of the Saudi Exchange Company, said that for 15 years, there had been no instability in the domestic exchange market, "until the big players came in two years ago."

He was referring to commercial banks and financial institutions who, in 1986, were licensed by the Central Bank to establish moneychanging units to operate with much bigger volumes.

He told the Jordan Times that when the Central Bank "controlled the banks (following the May 2 and June 2 panic in the market), the market was steadied. We were not responsible for the instability, and there was no need

for these measures against us."

He said the restrictions on moneychangers were a bad precedent for Jordanian expatriates and their remittances to Jordan. "There is no guarantee that, in the future, there will not be more restrictions on Jordanians and their use of their own money."

Furthermore, he added, methods of communication in the world have become so advanced that money transfers, considered illegal by the Central Bank, "could not be controlled."

He said the new regulations would cut an average of 70 per cent of the volume of work for most exchange houses and will allow for the creation of a black market. There are an estimated 200 exchange houses in Jordan, employing over 3,000 people, he said.

"We will have an early winter this year," he said in reference to anticipated bad business following the implementation of the regulations. "It will rain in mid-August."

Makram Alami, of the Amman Exchange Company, echoed a similar view over the new regulations: "Restrictions make people lose confidence in the Jordanian economy and its stability, which will result in a halt on investments. It will create a black market because of the lack of freedom of movement."

He made more predictions: "There will be a depreciation in the value of the dinar as it becomes less easily converted."

Alami contended that moneychanging firms were not responsible for the drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves: "Moneychangers do not have access to the foreign currency reserves of the Central Bank or the commercial banks. They will not use them. On the contrary," he added, "when the demand is satisfied, the surplus is always sold to the banks."

He said the regulations worked to the advantage of commercial banks and financial institutions at the expense of moneychangers, some of whom, he added, "will be affected by 80 per cent."

Bankers disagree

Commercial banks were satisfied with the new regulations, which also effected controls on their operations.

Bank of Jordan General Manager Michel Maro expressed satisfaction that the Central Bank had finally released the instructions, cutting short rumours and speculation in the local financial market.

"It was good on the part of the CBJ to announce the new regulations we were anticipating for some time," he told the Jordan Times. "Now banks know exactly what they are and are not allowed to do."

"It is very clear there are limitations on moneychangers," he remarked, "and we hope they will comply. Everybody should comply, and the Central Bank

should impose penalties on violators."

He noted that "no major changes" were introduced to operations of commercial banks, and that the new regulations (in 38 pages circulated to bankers) were designed to guarantee that foreign currency is available "for legitimate purposes."

Commenting on a JD 5,000 a year ceiling on transfers abroad of foreign currency, Maro asserted that the amount was adequate for the usual needs of citizens.

"In Jordan's stage of development," he said, "there is nothing wrong with regulations aimed at protecting foreign currency reserves." However, he added, additional steps should be taken by the government to improve the investment climate in the country to encourage local investment and curb capital flight for investments abroad.

Asked whether the recent measures would curb or increase capital flight, Maro said no significant change was expected.

"Capital flight was done when things were easy. Now, they are more difficult, but in the final analysis, if some people want to take their money abroad, there is nothing you can do about it. The regulations only make it more risky."

Maro expressed hope that the Central Bank, which will be referred to more often by commercial banks for approval, will carry out the process without delay.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 27, 1988

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	219100	JD 195639	276
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	20885	JD 33907	54
Arab Bank Ltd.	210	JD 23906	4
Dar Al Shaab for Press, Publishing and Distribution	36650	JD 16959	40
Parallel market:	36109	JD 16137	—
Development bonds:	1036	JD 11768	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.7050/60	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2100/10	Canadian dollar
	1.8230/40	Deutschemarks
	2.0545/55	Dutch guilders
	1.5095/105	Swiss francs
	38.05/10	Belgian francs
	6.1450/80	French francs
	1351/1352	Italian lire
	131.13/23	Japanese yen
	6.2715/65	Swedish crowns
	6.5930/80	Norwegian crowns
	6.9250/9301	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	442.00/442.50	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — A flurry of bargain hunting among blue chip stocks boosted the market in late trading but weak international metal prices and a fall in the Tokyo market limited gains. The All Ordinaries fell 10.3 to 1,565.6.

TOKYO — Share prices closed lower due to continued worry about how high the dollar can climb and the repercussions of rising yen/dollar exchange rates. The Nikkei Index fell 121.2 to 27,435.01.

HONG KONG — Prices weakened on market uncertainty about both local and overseas economic conditions. The Hang Seng Index fell 17.9 to 2,689.66.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed marginally lower over a broad front due to tight profit-taking and a lack of institutional support. The Straits Times Industrial Index fell 4.74 to 1,077.95.

BOMBAY — More than 500 stockbrokers and nearly 2,000 jobbers boycotted trading in protest against a government proposal.

FRANKFURT — Prices ended a quiet bourse about one per cent lower, undermined by expectations that the Bundesbank would raise the discount rate at a meeting Thursday. The Commerzbank Index, which is calculated at mid-session, rose 7.3 to 1,438.1.

ZURICH — The market closed slightly lower in listless trading, with most investors wary following Wall Street's Friday decline. The stronger dollar had virtually no impact on sentiment. The Swiss Index fell 2.6 to 872.5.

LONDON — Shares were sharply off Friday's closing levels in late trading after news of a record £1.21 billion deficit on the May U.K. current account. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 30.4 to 1,840.9.

NEW YORK — Stocks stayed lower in morning trading as the dollar slipped in response to limited sales of the currency by the Federal Reserve. The Dow was down nine to 2,134.

Kuwait slightly increases spending

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has slightly increased spending in its 1988-89 budget unveiled Sunday, apparently to keep a fragile economic recovery on keel, bankers said.

Finance Minister Jassim Mohammad Al Khorafi told reporters after a cabinet meeting spending would rise 1.2 per cent in the fiscal year starting on July 1 to 3.19 billion dinars (\$11.6 billion).

Bankers said that would roughly keep pace with inflation, leaving real spending at about current levels.

Kuwait has been slowly emerging from a recession caused by falling oil revenues, the nearby Iran-Iraq war and the 1982 crash of its Souk Al Manakh stock market.

The economy expanded in 1987 for the first time since 1984, with gross domestic product growing by about five per cent.

The new budget projects revenue at 2.05 billion dinars (\$7.5 billion), leaving a deficit of 1.35 billion dinars (\$4.9 billion) including a 205.4 million dinar (\$750 million) contribution to the

country's special reserve fund. Kuwait puts aside 10 per cent of revenue every year for its Reserve Fund for Future Generations, which it invests in high-quality foreign assets including equity.

The fund, estimated to be worth some \$55 billion a year ago, cannot be touched until the next year.

Ziad Taky, chief economist at the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK), said the budget contained no surprises.

"It is in line with what the government has been doing for the last three years, keeping expenditure at around 3.2 billion dinars, which is what is needed to keep economic activity at a sustainable level," he told Reuters.

Khorafi declined to give projections of investment income, which in 1985-86 exceeded oil revenue. Before last October's stock market crash, NBK projected investment income in 1987-88 at around \$4.2 billion.

The budget projects a four per cent rise in 1988-89 oil revenue to 1.79 billion dinars (\$6.5 billion).

Gulf Arab countries to establish joint private investment company

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab Gulf governments have invited 400 top businessmen to meet in Bahrain in October to discuss setting up a joint investment company aimed at boosting the region's industry.

Khalid Ashoor, board member of the Doha-based Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consultancy (GOIC), told Reuters the government body wanted the private sector to take the lead in industrial development.

"Ten years ago, we built our basic infrastructure for heavy industry," he said. "Now we have reached the point where we would like the private sector to play a role in the development strategy of the area."

Ashoor, director of Bahrain's Industrial Development Centre, said the company envisaged by GOIC would link private sector investment with government projects and schemes proposed by foreign firms.

GOIC groups Iraq and the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman,

Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Hit by shrinking oil revenues, the six GCC states have this year urged private businessmen to revive their stagnant economies with more investment.

Ashoor said another aim of the

joint investment company would be to help repatriate private funds invested abroad, estimated by some bankers at around \$150 billion — more than twice the total GCC budgets for 1988.

"The whole idea is that this will be a holding company which can

Pakistan unveils deficit budget, vows to stem rot

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's government unveiled its deficit budget for the next fiscal year Sunday and vowed to stem an economic rot it blames on sacked prime minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

Finance and Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq, announcing the 186.39 billion rupee (\$10.5 billion) budget, said Islamic justice would be the first of the government's three economic goals.

Reorganising economic activity on solid foundations and controlling the increasing budget deficit are the other goals, he said in a televised speech.

He promised harsher punishments for tax-evaders and smugglers.

"I know the present deteriorating state of affairs cannot be corrected immediately, yet we do intend to adopt some basic changes to achieve our national objectives," he said.

"Our intention is not to condemn or criticise the past but to reconstruct and rebuild the future," he noted.

The budget, which operates from July 1, shows a deficit of 17.21 billion rupees (\$967 million), up from last year's revised 14.31 billion rupees (\$804 million).

The defence budget has been increased by 6.7 per cent, reversing Junejo's plan to freeze it for one year and increase it after that by only three per cent a year.

The proposal was opposed by Zia on the grounds of the dangers Pakistan felt from neighbouring India and the Soviet-backed gov-

ernment in Afghanistan. The budget is valid only for four months and will be subject to approval by the next national assembly (lower house of parliament) due to be elected by Aug. 26.

Zia dismissed Junejo's three-year-old administration and dissolved the national and provincial assemblies on May 29 and ordered fresh elections within 90 days.

Haq, who was planning minister in Junejo's cabinet, said Pakistan enjoyed a high rate of growth but it was dependent on borrowings and any real benefits of development were being eaten away by what he called vested interests.

He said large bank loans written off by the Junejo government would be recovered and laws would be introduced to impose stiff punishment on tax evaders, including harrising them from elections and confiscating their assets.

"During the last two years we have borrowed an amount of 20 billion rupees (\$1.06 billion) just to pay the salaries of government servants and to meet other day-to-day expenditures," he said.

"Besides this, in these two years 94 billion rupees (\$5.3 billion) were spent on development programmes for which each penny was financed through loans. By now we have reached a stage where we are taking loans to repay loans."

Pakistan's foreign debt is now officially estimated at \$12.44 billion compared to \$12.02 billion on June 30 last year.

To counter smuggling, seized contraband would be destroyed publicly, he said.

U.S. farmers seek drought insurance

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois (AP) — Farmers whose crops are threatened by drought rushed to insurance agents this month to buy a unique rain-guarantee policy, but one official says it is more like gambling than protection. Agents say farmers will collect if their areas receive less than a certain percentage of the normal June-August rainfall, regardless of how the weather affects their crops. More rain means no payoff.

"I guess it's like playing a band of poker — you're just gambling on the rainfall," said farmer John Clark of Illinois. "If it rains in August and your crops are already lost, you lose your money. But what do you do in a situation like this?"

Clark has about 800 acres (325 hectares) of corn that soon will reach the most critical stage, but without rain there could be substantial losses.

"We've never had a year like this in all the years we've farmed," said Clark, who began working the land in 1945.

Many cornbelt farmers are in the same predicament.

Federal Crop Insurance was available to protect farmers against losses from drought and other disasters, but University of Illinois farm management specialist Royce Hinton says only 13 per cent of the cropland in Illinois is covered.

And that insurance must be purchased each year by April 15. The drought was not as apparent then as it was when private insurance agents began advertising the newer drought insurance in May and June.

"I received applications for about \$7 million in total coverage," said Gert McGinnis of Illinois, an agent with the Shafer-Pearson Agency.

She said about 150 farmers rushed into her office before the June 17 deadline. One applied for \$1 million in insurance and paid a \$20,000 premium.

"There is real fear and panic," said McGinnis. "One man said, 'the money I gave you tonight was as good an investment as I

could make in Las Vegas.'"

Her agency advertised that the drought insurance would "guarantee rain between June 1 and Aug. 31."

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Maxwell buys 30% of Maariv

TEL AVIV (R) — British publisher Robert Maxwell, a Czechoslovak-born Jew, has invested substantially in Israel's second biggest-selling daily Maariv, the newspaper announced Monday.

Industry sources said Maxwell, whose British newspaper holdings include the giant Mirror

Group, paid \$9 million for a 30 per cent interest in the Modin Publishing House Ltd which runs Maariv.

"It is my belief he is building a world communications empire and is very interested that this empire have a presence in Israel," editor Ido Dissentshik said.

"He can read a little Hebrew, but that is not what interests him. He examined us from a business perspective... and told us that of three investment opportunities in the Israeli media, he preferred us," Dissentshik said.

He said Maxwell could read the newspaper's headlines in Hebrew, even though the British publisher last used the language while a schoolboy in Czechoslovakia 50 years ago.

The newspaper said Maxwell's substantial investment enabled Maariv to compete in Israel's burgeoning cable, commercial and satellite communications business.

Maariv, with a circulation of 115,000 daily and 230,000 on weekends, lost its top position to the daily Yedioth Ahronoth about 15 years ago. But Dissentshik said Maariv's circulation had risen by 15 per cent in the last three years.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Michel banned for nine games

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Real Madrid star player Michel Gonzalez, known as Michel, was banned for nine matches by the European Football Union (UEFA) Sunday for abusing the referee after the Spanish club's European Cup semifinal appearance at PSV Eindhoven in April. If Real were to win next season's European Cup it would take nine games, so Michel will be ineligible for their entire campaign. Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez was suspended for three games for the same offense and Real Madrid were fined 75,000 Swiss francs (\$30,000). UEFA's control and disciplinary committee, meeting in Munich, criticised Michel for his "extremely serious, incorrect behaviour" towards Swiss referee Bruno Galler at the second-leg tie.

Robson rejects introducing sweeper system

LONDON (R) — England soccer manager Bobby Robson, analysing his team's dismal performance in the European Championship finals, said he would not adopt the sweeper system even though he admired the way it was used by new champions The Netherlands. "We play so well doing things our way. We don't get turned over very often," said Robson whose side did not win a single point in West Germany — the first such failure in 11 appearances in World Cup and European Championship finals. "The sweeper system is a good one but we don't have anyone in our country like (Ronald) Koeman who can read the play, intercept the ball and distribute it like a top-class midfield player," Robson said.

'W. Germany may not make World Cup'

BONN (R) — West Germany may not qualify for the 1990 World Cup finals because the managerial team could well be preoccupied with finding new talent, the head of the national soccer organisation was quoted Sunday as saying. Hermann Neuberg, president of the German soccer federation (DFB), told the newspaper Welt Am Sonntag that West Germany's defeat by The Netherlands in the semifinal of the European Championship last week had shown a need for rebuilding. "We don't have the five or six players of definite stature like those the Dutch presented. I can imagine that we should undertake experiments in these five or six positions with strong playing talent," Neuberg said.

Samaranch inspects winter games sites

LILLEHAMMER, Norway (AP) — International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch Sunday inspected sites in this resort vying to stage the 1994 winter Olympics. In brilliant summer weather, Samaranch and other IOC officials also attended the footrace "Olympic day run" and the official opening of Norway's Olympic academy. "Norway has a long and glorious winter Olympic reputation, and if you can offer gorgeous weather like this also at winter time, Lillehammer should be a strong candidate," Samaranch said on national NRK radio. Lillehammer, Osterund, Sweden; Anchorage, Alaska; and Sofia, Bulgaria, are the four remaining candidates pursuing the 1994 winter games.

Kasparov leads chess tourney

BELFORT, France (AP) — Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union moved into first place Sunday in the World Cup Chess Championship with a 10th-round victory over Ulf Andersson of Sweden. Joan Elvest, who had been atop the standings, fell to second after losing to fellow Soviet Anatoly Karpov, who moved into a tie for third place. There were draws between Nigel Short of Britain and Alexandre Beliavski of Sweden, Arthur Youssoupov of the Soviet Union and Johan Hjartarson of Iceland, and Jesus Nogueiras of Cuba and Boris Spassky of France. The three-week Round-Robin tournament, the second of six in the World Cup, will reward prize money totalling \$1.2 million to the winners. Sixteen grandmasters are competing. Kasparov leads the overall standings with 7.5 points, followed by Elvest with seven. Karpov, who still has an adjourned game to finish, has six points, as do Andrei Sokolov of the Soviet Union and Spassky.

Bianion wins Olympus Rally in Lancia

TACOMA, Washington (R) — World Championship leader Massimo (Miki) Bianion of Italy collected his fourth victory in five events when he edged out Lancia team-mate Alessandro Fiorio to win the 1988 Olympus Rally which ended Sunday. Bianion and co-driver Tiziano Siviero negotiated the 1,360-km course — nearly 560 km of it involving racing — in a four-day total time of five hours, 28 minutes and 44 seconds. Their compatriots Fiorio and Luigi Pirollo, also driving a Lancia Delta HF Integrale, were five minutes and 23 seconds behind. Bianion now leads Fiorio in the World Championship standings by 80 points to 57.

Drechsler sets world record in 200m

ROSTOCK, East Germany (R) — Heike Drechsler set a world best time this year in the 200 metres at the East German Athletics Championships Sunday, snatching the national title in a blistering 21.84 seconds. Drechsler, the joint world record holder who ran 21.94 seconds in Dusseldorf last week, sped home well ahead of Silke Moeller, the 1987 world champion. Drechsler retained her long jump title Saturday. "The time made me more confident and I now hope to improve further in the next few races," Drechsler said. Running in thigh hugging long shorts, East German record holder Frank Emmelmann retained his 200 metres title with a European best time this year of 20.37. In the men's javelin newcomer Silvio Warsoenke grabbed the title in an exciting battle with Gerald Weiss, both producing a series of throws over 80 metres.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Richter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Do not succumb to negative potentials arising from arguments early in day. This is an opportunity for greater understanding and commitment. Don't be afraid to promote your own interests.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Streamline your operating methods where business is concerned. Don't permit a private matter to disturb your work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Focus on business instead of pleasure. Don't allow a pal in distress to drain you too much. Work on your personal security.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Try to avoid an irretrievable higher-up. Work with an associate with a great idea. Be gracious to those who proffer help.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21): Work on urgent matters; don't digress on tangents. Listen to old hands instead of the new ones. Do something special with friends in the evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Material interests may frustrate you at this time. Take a well-deserved rest and indulge yourself. Avoid manipulative persons, and demonstrate willpower.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Forget the advice of a new contact, and listen to the suggestions of your family. Be loving and generous with friends in the evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Handle only those duties that are urgent. Get out to new places. Indulge in hobbies with friends in the evening, and express new ideas.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Forget pleasure for now and study financial problems. Cut down on expenses by reading periodicals. Focus on your family's needs.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Give careful thought to your own needs and comforts and put aside mundane tasks. Do something different with friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Plan carefully so that you don't run around senseless. Try to overcome restrictions. Contacts prove unhelpful today, but don't get discouraged.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Today is a good day to be tight-fisted with your money. Avoid those who are too indulgent. Spend time with a close friend.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Keep a disappointment to yourself, and you can work on it better later. Try to remain active and optimistic. Focus on playing fairly.

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball standings after Sunday's games:

American League				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	44	28	.611	—
New York	43	29	.597	1
Cleveland	41	33	.554	4
Boston	38	34	.514	7
Toronto	38	36	.500	8
Milwaukee	37	37	.500	8
Baltimore	20	54	.270	25
West Division				
Oakland	46	28	.622	—
Minnesota	41	31	.569	4
Kansas City	38	36	.514	8
Texas	35	38	.478	10½
Chicago	33	39	.458	12
California	32	42	.432	14
Seattle	29	45	.387	17½
National League				
East Division				
New York	46	27	.630	—
Pittsburgh	42	32	.568	4½
Chicago	39	34	.534	7
St. Louis	36	38	.486	10½
Montreal	34	39	.466	12
Philadelphia	33	39	.458	12½
West Division				
Los Angeles	42	30	.583	—
Houston	39	34	.534	3½
San Francisco	36	37	.486	6½
Cincinnati	33	40	.452	9½
San Diego	32	43	.427	11½
Atlanta	26	45	.366	15½

Dutch queen honours Michels, Gullit

AMSTERDAM (R) — Queen Beatrix awarded royal honours to Dutch soccer coach Rinus Michels and captain Ruud Gullit Monday in a palace reception winding up a wild weekend of celebrations for the side's European title.

Crowds packed the streets of The Hague and royal palace staff lined up to cheer players on their way to Queen Beatrix's Huis Ten Bosch residence.

Fans elsewhere, many nursing hangovers after 36 hours of non-stop celebrating, watched a live television relay as junior sports minister Dick Dees pinned on the gold-and-enamel medals of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

Dees told the queen, who was flanked by the dreadlocked Gullit and a stern-looking Michels: "The Netherlands is proud of this soccer team... nobody could have expected the emotions this victory has triggered."

Broadcasters estimated that half the 14.6-million Dutch population watched Saturday as the side beat the Soviet Union 2-0 to win the European Championship for the first time.

Thousands lined motorways as the team were taken by bus from Eindhoven airport to Amsterdam Sunday, where up to a million fans turned out to cheer the players during a two-hour boat-tour.

Several players missed Monday's reception. Ronald and Erwin Koeman had already left on holiday while 37-year-old Arnold Mühren was too tired to attend.

Fairbank outlasts Zvereva as Evert struggles to reach Wimbledon quarterfinals

LONDON (R) — Natalia Zvereva, runner-up to Steffi Graf in the French Open at the beginning of the month, failed to reach the last eight of the Wimbledon Championships Monday when she was beaten by South African Ros Fairbank.

Zvereva, 18, ranked 42 places above Fairbank at number eight in the world, was the victim of her own lack of grasscourt experience as she went down 6-2, 6-4 on the notoriously bumpy court five.

Chris Evert, three times a Wimbledon singles champion, also came under threat from 123rd-ranked fellow-American Katrina Adams on court two where the number four seed was relieved to emerge the winner 5-7, 6-3, 6-0, hitting vintage form in the decisive set.

Evert's quarterfinal opponent will be Czechoslovakia's sixth-seeded Helena Sukova, who defeated American Barbara Potter 7-6, 6-4, the only break of the match coming in the very last game.

Third-seeded Pam Shriver, who experienced two close encounters last week, enjoyed a surprisingly comfortable journey into the last eight by beating number 14 seed Katerina Maleeva 6-2, 6-2.

Zvereva's every move was closely monitored by Tim Gullikson, chief coach of reigning champion Martina Navratilova who was numbered among the Minsk teenager's victims in Paris and seeded to meet her again in the Wimbledon quarterfinals.

Though she won the junior event here 12 months ago, Zvereva plays under the considerable handicap of not having a single grasscourt in the Soviet Union on which to practise and Fairbank was quick to expose her deficiencies.

The 27-year-old South African, an unassuming player with a solid serve-volley game and uncomplicated groundstrokes, beat 10th-seeded American Lori McNeil in the third round and has found a rich seam of form at these championships.

Despite being foot-faulted on a number of occasions in the first set, she seized control by capturing Zvereva's serve in the fourth game to lead 3-1 and broke the Soviet number one again in the eighth game.

Zvereva's normal pinpoint accuracy deserted her completely at the start of the second set and Fairbank, who has asked to be listed as an American although she has not sought to renounce

her South African citizenship, quickly moved 4-0, 40-0 ahead. The next 20 minutes belonged exclusively to Zvereva, who proceeded to show the crowd flashes of her Paris form, reeling off four successive games to draw level at 4-4.

"At 40-0 in the fifth game I really thought she'd lost all interest," said Fairbank, a Durban-born San Diego resident who prefers to be known as the number 14 ranked American rather than the South African number one.

"Then she began playing without any pressure and looked really good until she got back to 4-4." But Zvereva could not sustain her recovery and Fairbank sailed through the last two games to complete an unlikely victory.

Evert, 33, who was reached at least the semifinals in 15 of 16 appearances, came under siege for a set from 19-year-old Adams, whose first racket was a wooden "Chris Evert" model which she has had since the age of six.

But Evert, champion in 1974, 1976 and 1981, steadily warmed to her task and although she dropped the first set, she had begun to unravel the mystery.

Two key games went Evert's way to give her a 4-1 lead in the second set as the ex-champion suddenly touched superb form.

U.S. beats Soviet Union to bag USA Cup basketball title

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Ricci Luyties stepped in for injured setter Jeff Stork and helped the United States men's national team beat the Soviet Union 11-15, 14-16, 15-9, 15-10, 15-4 Sunday night for its fifth USA Cup title.

The top-ranked Americans improved their record to 7-0 against the second-ranked Soviets this year, and moved to 29-4 in international matches.

France rallied to beat Japan 7-15, 15-12, 15-3, 15-11 in the consolation match.

Coach Marv Dunphy's American squad frittered away leads in the first two games. Stork sprained his right ankle with the score tied 8-8 in the third game, and was replaced by Luyties, a former standout at the University of California-Los Angeles.

Steve Timmons and Karch Kiraly keyed the U.S. offense and the Americans stayed alive by winning the game.

Timmons led the U.S. defence with three stuff blocks in game 4. The Americans never trailed in the fifth game of the 3½-hour match.

"It was a little bit of a heart check and a bit of a check on how competitive this team is," Dunphy said. "I think it might be the most competitive U.S. team ever."

"I don't know why we do this," Timmons said. "We always seem to dig ourselves into a hole even

though we pulled it out. Maybe we played them so many times it's hard to get up for them."

Timmons led all players with 45 kills. Bob Cvrtilke and Kiraly had 36 each. Craig Buck led the U.S. defence with nine blocks.

The Soviet offence was led by Yuri Panchenko's 39 putaways. Kiraly was named the tournament's most valuable player. Also on the all-tournament team were Cvrtilke and Timmons of the United States, Panchenko and Yuri Sapega of the Soviet Union and Alain Fabiani of France.

The United States finished the tourney with a 4-0 record. The Soviets ended at 2-2, including a loss the Americans Friday night during Round-Robin play.

France beat Japan behind the hitting of Herve Mazzon and Laurent Tillie.

Mazzon had 31 kills, finishing the tournament with a team-high 81, and Tillie had 30.

Japan's 20-year-old Hiromichi Kageyama, making his first start of the tournament, had a match-high 34 kills.

Kookaburra III wins 3rd 12-metre yachting regatta

LULEA, Sweden (R) — Australia's Kookaburra III won its third race in the world 12-metre yachting championship Sunday but then damaged its keel ahead of the regatta's America's Cup style match-racing semifinals.

Skipper Peter Gilmour cemented his yacht's domination of the light wind regatta on its final race day by an unthreatened victory ahead of Australian-Japanese Bengal III and Denmark's Holger Danske II in 10-knot breezes.

Thirty minutes later, when waiting for the start of the day's second race, Gilmour's yacht struck an underwater object and was unable to enter the race.

"It must have been something quite substantial, a rock or a wreck or something," he said.

The port wing of Kookaburra III's solid lead keel was bent up by 15 degrees.

Gilmour, tactician on Kookaburra III when it lost the America's Cup to U.S. skipper Dennis Conner in Fremantle last year, said provisional repairs would be made for Monday's match races, but that it would take three or four days until the yacht reached full capacity.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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SCORE ONE FOR THE DODOS

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q 8 6
♥ 10 7 4
♦ J 10 8 7 4
♣ K 3

EAST
♠ A 2
♥ K Q
♦ K 5 3 2
♣ Q 10 9 5

SOUTH
♠ K 5 3
♥ A 8 2
♦ A Q
♣ A 8 6 4 2

The bidding:
South: 1♣ West: 1♥ East: 1NT
1NT Pass 3NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠. "You are a pair of dodos," writes an irate reader from California. "Your bidding belongs in the Stone Age and your structure of leads is archaic." He goes on to detail the superior system of leads he uses, which includes the lead of the jack against no trump contracts to deny a higher honor.

Our reader is confusing newer with better. They are not synonymous, as this hand from the trials to select the 1987 U.S. world championship team demonstrates. At one table North-South reached three no trump on the auction shown, where

Back came the ten of spades and declarer, faced with a guess, went wrong by going in with the queen. East's ace won, and after cashing the king of diamonds, he returned a heart. As a result, declarer ended up going down a trick!

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"We can save \$350 a month if we just eat bills and gravy!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KYACT
SULOE
HELEKS
PEXLUD

WHAT SOME PEOPLE ALWAYS ENJOY DRINKING TO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANOKE EAGLE WHINNY JARGON
Answer: What he said to his friend—GO WEIGH

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Sihanouk coalition agrees on peace plan for Jakarta talks

BANGKOK (R) — Kampuchean guerrilla leaders have agreed on a blueprint for peace which they will present at talks with Vietnam next month, according to a statement broadcast Monday.

Guerrilla leader Norodom Sihanouk met his two partners in a U.N.-recognised Kampuchean coalition in Thailand before travelling to the Kampuchean border Monday to accept credentials from foreign ambassadors. A statement broadcast by his group's clandestine radio station, monitored in Bangkok, said Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge faction leader Kieu Samphan and the coalition's Prime Minister Son Sann drafted a common position for unofficial peace talks in Jakarta in late July.

Laotians poll for first time in 13 years

BANGKOK (R) — Hundreds of thousands of Laotians went to the polls "in a jubilant atmosphere" Sunday for the first elections in the isolated south-east Asian nation since the communists took power 13 years ago.

"Reports from many localities say the district-level election has been carried out in a joyous, orderly manner throughout the country," state-run Vientiane radio, monitored in Bangkok, said Monday.

Nearly two million Laotians over the age of 18 were eligible to cast ballots for members of 910 local councils throughout the mountainous nation in the first of three elections this year leading to an elected parliament.

State radio said voters in the capital of Vientiane, led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, "went to the many beautifully decorated polls in a jubilant atmosphere."

No foreign journalists were allowed in to report on the elections and the Laotian authorities strictly limit the movement of

diplomats and aid workers in the country.

State radio broadcast conversations between local personalities "uncle sat and uncle sang" who urged listeners to get out and vote and told them how to mark their ballots.

The radio said results of the election would be known by Monday evening.

Voters were choosing 2,400 local representatives from 4,500 candidates from the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party.

The elections, the first since the party's Popular Front came to power in 1975 when communist insurgents assumed control in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, posed a novel challenge. Half the population are members of primitive hill tribes, living in virtually inaccessible mountain regions.

The district voting will be followed later this year by elections of provincial councils and then national delegates to what will be the communist state's first elected parliament.

Kampuchean guerrilla factions and the Phnom Penh administration would meet first, and Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia and Thailand would join in later.

The statement said the talks should lead to a withdrawal of Vietnam's forces "in three stages within a clearly fixed time table under international supervision."

The Phnom Penh government should be dismantled after the second stage and replaced by a provisional four-party coalition headed by Sihanouk, the statement said.

Vietnam has said 50,000 of its 100,000 troops in Kampuchea would withdraw this year.

The guerrilla statement added that the provisional government would organise direct and free elections under international supervision to choose a constitutional parliament.

The assembly would be responsible for drafting a constitution, naming the new state, creating a national flag and anthem and setting up political, economic, administrative, educational, cultural and press systems, it said.



Pope John Paul II with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim during the pontiff's recent visit to Austria.

Pope concludes hectic Austria visit

INNSBRUCK, Austria (R) — Pope John Paul Monday wound up a five-day visit to Austria dominated by Vatican-Jewish relations.

Vatican officials said the Pope's comments on Jews, the Holocaust, Palestinians and the Middle East were perhaps the clearest he had made on those issues.

In contrast, he was reserved in references to the problems believers face in neighbouring Eastern Europe, when he addressed Catholic pilgrims from Hungary,

Yugoslavia and his native Poland. On the last day of his visit, the Pope will hold a mass in the shadow of the Bergisel ski-jump and is due to meet local children in the Olympic ice stadium here before a final service.

The pontiff made an emotional visit to the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, and described the Holocaust as a human tragedy produced by a "lunatic ideology."

He also told Jewish leaders that it would be wrong to blame Christianity for it, and differed with them on the right of Palestinians to their own homeland.

He indicated the Vatican was sticking to its demands for a solution to the Palestinian question and international status for Jerusalem before it would formally recognise Israel.

The Pope came under fire initially from Austrian Jewish leaders for failing to mention Jews during his Mauthausen visit.

inter who went on strike in recent weeks to try to block the aircraft's entry into service. They were pressing for a three-person cockpit: crew to include a flight engineer.

Newspapers quoted Romain Kroes, a spokesman for the union, as saying the accident proved a third person is necessary in the cockpit to ensure the engines respond when the automatic fuel supply system fails.

"It is not infallible," Kroes told the newspaper. "But on the A300 for example when the captain starts it and it does not respond by powering up the engines, the engineer can carry out the operation manually while the pilot keeps the airline steady. Only on the A320 there is no engineer."

After the crash, British Airways and Air France suspended service of their Airbus A320s, the first civilian airliner equipped with a fully computerised flight-control system that its manufacturers say permits safer, electronically controlled flight.

Experts begin probe into Airbus crash

MULHOUSE, France (AP) — Investigations began Monday to determine what caused the fatal crash of an Air France Airbus jetliner bailed for its state of the art flight control system.

During a demonstration flight Sunday, the low-flying Airbus A320 clipped trees and plunged into a forest, killing three people and injuring at least 50 of the more than 130 people aboard. The plane, carrying passengers on a demonstration flight from Paris, was making a fly-by at an airshow at Habsheim in eastern France.

French newspapers Monday carried graphic accounts of the crash, with the communist daily L'Humanite quoting the pilot of the plane as telling one of the rescue workers: "I wanted to increase the power, but the aircraft did not respond."

The plane, with its two-person cockpit, has triggered controversy among pilots and navigators of the domestic airline air

Latin ministers express concern over region

OAXACA, Mexico (R) — Latin American foreign ministers ended a two-day meeting Sunday with agreement to promote economic integration and also expressed concern over signs of political deterioration in the region.

Representing the group of eight Latin American countries, the ministers welcomed signs of a more open approach on Third World debt at the recent meeting of industrial countries in Toronto, though they called for further concessions and concrete action against trade protectionism.

Senior officials were completing a communiqué that will be issued Monday in Mexico City where they will meet as the Contadora Group to discuss Central America peace prospects.

Taking part were the foreign ministers of Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay

and Venezuela. Brazil was represented by a senior foreign ministry official and Panama is suspended from the group.

The agenda, in Oaxaca was mainly economic, but the ministers also discussed at length the political situation in Haiti where Lieutenant General Henri Namphy last Monday took power ending a four-month period of civil rule.

"The foreign ministers expressed concern over the degree of instability in Haiti," Mexican Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Manuel Rodriguez Arriaga told reporters.

He said the ministers Monday will also express concern over deterioration in the Central American peace process, with Nicaraguan talks on hold and renewed uncertainty in El Salvador over president Jose Napoleon Duarte's terminal illness.

Burma riots reflect discontent with socialist rule

By Bill Tarrant
Reuters

BANGKOK — Street violence in Burma during the past week has demonstrated deep opposition after a quarter century along the "Burmese road to socialism" under strongman Ne Win.

The latest outburst of rioting, the third since last September, is one of the gravest crises ever faced by the 77-year-old former general since he seized power in a coup in 1962.

Unlike earlier incidents, the students this time were joined by a broader level of society, including Buddhist monks and workers, diplomats said.

Nine people were killed by official count in a "rampage of destruction" Tuesday in the capital, Rangoon, after students put up posters and handed out pamphlets denouncing the "Burmese Nazi government."

Trouble spread to other centres, including Mandalay, the former imperial capital north of Rangoon and Burma's second largest city. The government closed universities and imposed dusk-to-dawn

curfews. But the protests were badly organised and security forces were maintaining firm control, diplomats said.

Ne Win's fate depends on continued support from the armed forces, the dominating factor in Burmese society.

"So far there are no indications of disloyalty," said a Bangkok-based diplomat monitoring events in the south-east Asian nation of 38 million people.

But the regime has apparently been rattled by public opposition from Ne Win's former comrade-in-arms, Aung Gyi, who played a key role in the 1962 coup.

Aung Gyi, who diplomats believe to be under house arrest, has made public three letters he sent to the Burmese leadership on him to act against rampant corruption, brutality, rice shortages and economic mismanagement.

Ne Win, a Japanese-trained guerrilla fighter, became the country's first armed forces commander when Burma won independence from British rule in 1948.

On seizing power, he nationalised most sectors of

the economy and led the country into a period of isolation bordering on xenophobia.

Burma, once the world's leading exporter of rice and an oil producer, is facing severe shortages in its main food staple, and this year has had to import petroleum.

Rice prices have rocketed 400 per cent since January. "Rice, conceivably, could lead to the fall of the Ne Win regime," a diplomat said.

The rice shortages are puzzling because the country is still producing a net surplus.

"There are two theories," the diplomat said. "Either the surplus is being smuggled out of the country through the black market or it is being hoarded to take advantage of the price increases."

The black market is about the only flourishing sector in the economy, where per capita annual income is \$180.

State radio Saturday announced Japan had given Rangoon, saddled with a foreign debt of \$4 billion, a grant of \$29.2 million for debt relief, as Burma has been officially listed as a least developed country.

Diplomats said the Bur-

Manila uses base talks to reshape ties

MANILA (R) — The Philippines is using talks on the future of big U.S. military bases here to reshape a relationship it sees as unequal and exploitative, Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said.

"It is evident... that we in the Philippines have been taken for granted," he told a businessmen's group Monday.

"We have succumbed to romantic embraces (from the United States) sometimes so tight that they stifled our initiative and our national sovereignty."

Manglapus, who heads a government team which is reviewing with an American panel the bilateral agreement on the bases, said Washington was not giving Manila enough money to compensate for having such vital installations.

"Certainly what they are giving us is not commensurate at all," he said.

He said a 1985 U.S. Congress-

sional study suggested that closure of the Clark and Subic Bay air and naval bases near Manila would mean deploying up to six additional U.S. naval battle groups in the Pacific at a cost of more than \$60 billion.

Philippine negotiators have made it clear they are seeking a significant boost in U.S. aid. Under an existing package, Washington has pledged an annual \$180 million for the five-year period 1985-1989.

Actual annual aid since president Corazon Aquino came to office in 1986 has exceeded \$850 million.

Earlier, leading senators at a breakfast gathering said Aquino's insistence on keeping open her options on the bases was causing dangerous confusion.

"We're receiving contradictory signals from the executive," said Leticia Shahani, chairwoman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Maltese strike ends

VALETTA (R) — About 10,000 striking Maltese workers returned to work Monday after failing to halt a visit by British warships which unions said were carrying nuclear weapons.

Malta's General Workers Union, the island's largest, ordered the strikes after the opposition Labour Party said the visit violated Malta's principles of non-alignment and neutrality.

Britain refuses to say which of its ships are armed with nuclear weapons.

The Squadron — the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, Destroyer Edinburgh and two auxiliary

ships — drew large crowds to Malta's St. Paul's bay over the weekend.

Thousands of Maltese flocked to the tourist resort bay to welcome the British sailors ashore, including Queen Elizabeth's second son Prince Andrew.

The flotilla was diverted from Malta's grand harbour Saturday morning after protesters blocked the entrance with ships.

Hundreds of Labour Party supporters waving flags with skull and crossbones lined 400-year-old stone battlements Saturday to protest at the visit but found their plans foiled by the switch.



A Hornet F-18; it was for the production of motors intended for this craft that leaks were arranged in the Pentagon (Sygma photo)

Weinberger accused of negligence in Pentagon case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional critics say former Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger ignored reports of excessively cozy relationships between military officials and defence contractors during his seven years as defence secretary.

But Weinberger defends his stewardship of the department, which included one of the largest military buildups in history, saying it is still too early in the unfolding fraud case to say whether there was any serious lapse.

"I don't have any basis whatever for saying I don't do enough, and I certainly don't feel culpable," Weinberger said in an interview Sunday with the NBC broadcasting network.

House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman John Dingell, an opposition Democrat, said he had warned Weinberger there was "a massive problem" with the secret documents falling into the hands of defence contractors, but that Weinberger never responded.

"I have to say that there is every appearance that they did not want to know," Dingell said in an interview with ABC broadcasting network. "It appears there is some condoning, if not active participation, by the leadership of the Pentagon in these matters."

Senator David Pryor told ABC that Weinberger had presided over "a feeding frenzy" of contracting, marked by "incestuous relationships" between federal officials and private contractors.

Pryor said the Defence Department has resisted every recent attempt by Congress to institute controls and accountability, including the establishment of an independent inspector general.

Of Weinberger and his top managers, Pryor added: "I don't think they have met their responsibility in overseeing this tremendous shadow government that has been building, especially in the Pentagon for eight to nine years... I have not seen one real reform bill that this administra-

tion has supported." The procurement fraud case, under development since late 1986, became public June 14 when investigators raided Defence Department offices and homes and offices of defence contractors and consultants.

Estimates of the number of contracts under investigation have ranged as high as 100, involving tens of billions of dollars. At least six Pentagon officials, 15 defence contractors and up to 50 consultants are reported to be under scrutiny in the probe.

The massive investigation is the latest controversy to rock Washington and comes on the heels of the Iran-contra arms-for-hostages scandal and the criminal investigation of Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

The investigation centers on allegations that contractors and consultants bribed Defence Department officials to obtain inside information that would give them an advantage in the multimillion dollar procurement competition.



Aquino sick of yellow

MANILA (R) — Tie a Yellow Ribbon 'Round the Old Oak Tree. Tie it anywhere, in fact, except on Corazon Aquino. The Philippine president has had enough of the colour that was the symbol of her rise to power. "I have grown tired of it," Aquino said Sunday of the colour that represented her "people power" revolution. Her disclosure follows years of yellow dresses, yellow ribbons, yellow everything from flowers to political posters. The colour was popularised by Aquino's husband, Benigno, as a symbol of opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos, and became entrenched as a political gesture after Benigno was assassinated in 1983 as he returned to the Philippines from exile in the United States. Close friends of the president say her favourite colour is fuchsia.

Britons prefer baths to showers

LONDON (R) — Britons prefer a soak in the bath to a shower but whatever their preference most bathe alone, according to a survey published Friday. A Gallup Poll on British bathing habits, commissioned by the Water Companies' Association, found 58 per cent of those questioned usually took a bath while 29 per cent took a shower. Only 12 per cent said they shared a bath or shower while 88 per cent said they were always alone at bath-time. The survey, conducted on 1,000 people in England and Wales, showed half of those questioned had a bath every day but four per cent had a bath or a shower only once a week. Bubble baths were popular with 44 per cent of those questioned. Few admitted having a bath-time toy but rubber ducks were most popular with those who did. Almost all, 97 per cent, showed little interest in owning or using a bidet.

Bellow wins fiction prize

SCANNIO, Italy (AP) — Pulitzer Prize-winning American author Saul Bellow was awarded the Scanno-Siv Fiction Prize Saturday for his novel "More Die of Heartbreak." "In this book, the American writer confirms and enriches the gifts of humanity, psychological depths, irony and comprehensive view of participation in life which have characterised all his works," said the 11-member jury. Bellow travelled to this town in the heart of the Abruzzi mountain region east of Rome to receive the 50 million lire (\$40,000) prize. The award is sponsored by Societa Italiana Vetro (SIV), the Italian Glass Society.

Mount Everest needs a rest

SEATTLE (AP) — The first man to climb Mount Everest said too many teams are plying routes up the world's tallest mountain and that all expeditions should be put off for five years while the mountain recovers. Sir Edmund Hillary, who reached Everest's summit in May of 1953, said the five-year moratorium on climbing Everest would give snow time to bury trash from previous climbs. But if Everest is going to be tackled, Hillary said he would rather see everyday climbers giving it a try rather than "prima donnas" who criticise attempts made with the aid of oxygen, fixed ropes and high altitude porters. "I don't think the attempts on big peaks should be confined to the elite group of hot shots — all those prima donnas — many of whom are prima pains in the neck," Hillary said.

Mistrial declared in Newman suit

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut (R) — A mistrial was declared in a civil suit against actor Paul Newman and his food company, which donates its profits to charity. A judge declared a mistrial after it was learned that the four-man, two-man jury was given unauthorised court documents to read during their deliberations. Newman, 63, was sued by delicatessen owner Julius Gold who claimed he helped the blue-eyed Oscar winner create and market a popular oil-and-vinegar salad dressing and was promised eight per cent in the company — stock he never received. Juror Janis Mayeran, 24, an elementary school physical education teacher, said, "it was interesting for the most part, but it did get long and boring. To tell you the truth, after four weeks of seeing him, I really don't mind if I don't see him again."

سنة من العمل